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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain, colder, possibly snow; southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 79½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 30½c, cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN—The French Ministry, headed by Premier Brisson, resigned yesterday as the result of a vote of want of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The crisis grew out of the Dreyfus case, and was precipitated by the resignation of the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, who declared that as the guardian of the honor of the army he could not remain in office. The downfall of the Cabinet was accompanied by serious street riots. It is said that President Faure will invite M. Alexandre Ribot to form a new Ministry. The Fashoda dispute wore a more peaceful aspect yesterday, the papers of both London and Paris discussing the chances of a friendly arrangement. Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the distinguished French moral painter, is dead.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The first session of the Cuban Assembly has been held at Santa Cruz del Sur.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to blow up the house of James Pendlill, an anti-saloon agitator of Marquette, Mich.

Edwin F. Knowlton, head of the straw goods manufacturing firm of William Knowlton & Sons, committed suicide yesterday at his sister's home, in West Upton, Mass.

Mme. de Giraud d'Agaya, an elderly Frenchwoman who may be a cousin of ex-Consul General Agaya, was prevented by Commissioner Northrup from landing in San Francisco yesterday. The officials of the Immigration Bureau, it is said, believe she is an Anarchist.

Page 2.

The Roosevelt League of Independent German-Americans met last night and organized for campaign work.

An onlooker at a political meeting on the east side was killed last night by the explosion of a fireworks bomb.

On the strength of reports received yesterday from thirty County chairmen, Senator Mosher estimated that the Republican plurality above the Harlem will not exceed 50,000.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt reached Buffalo last night and made a long speech there to an enthusiastic audience.

There were several collisions in the fog which overhung the bay yesterday morning, but there was no serious damage.

The Executive Committee of the lawyers' movement for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen began work yesterday. The signers of the big petition will be asked to help.

Chief Devery yesterday ordered charges preferred against Policeman Meade, who, it was said, had arrested a Deputy Superintendent of Elections and then let him go. Superintendent McCullagh denied that there had been any such arrest or that he had interfered, as charged.

The Union Tobacco Company filed incorporation papers at Albany yesterday. Its capital stock is fixed at $10,000,000. Conflicting rumors, one of which is that the new concern is destined to rival the American Tobacco Company, are in circulation in reference to the plans and purposes of those interested.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, describes the coast defense work done and projected. Present plans contemplate the emplacement of 500 heavy guns, 700 rapid-fire guns, and 1,000 mortars. The report also gives detailed estimates for the improvement of rivers and harbors next year.

Page 4.

Robert Roe was held in $5,000 bail yesterday in Jefferson Market Court for his attempt to sell a gold brick to two young Englishmen.

The United States Peace Commissioners in Paris yesterday discussed the Philippine question, regarding which they are said to have full power to act.

Page 5.

The New York Gas and Coke Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital of $500,000.

The members of the Eighth Regiment are undergoing physical examination preparatory to mustering out.

Miss Anna Howland Ford won the cup given by Mrs. Richardson in the golf contest yesterday at Morristown.

George Willie of Etna, N. J., is recovering from tetanus at the Hackensack Hospital, after the anti-toxin treatment.

The winners at Aqueduct yesterday were Prince of Wales, Frohman, Swiftmas, Sister Fox, Knight of the Garter, and Brass.

Ramon Basail, teller of the Mexican National Bank, City of Mexico, was robbed of nearly $6,000 by a negress in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday.

The Board of Managers, at its meeting yesterday, decided to delay discussion and action upon the Supreme Court's decision against the Joint Traffic Association.

Page 6.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the suit to enforce the limitations of the Pullman Palace Car Company's charter must be tried.

More than 200 craft of various kinds took part in the peace jubilee naval parade at Philadelphia yesterday. Secretary Long was on board the yacht May, which headed the procession.

Page 8.

A committee has been appointed by the Controller of the Currency to pass upon the sufficiency of the securities of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city.

The Controller of the Currency has ordered that semi-annual examinations of National banks shall be made in all cities. Forrest Raynor has been appointed additional examiner for New York.

Page 7.

In a report to Secretary Alger, Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, praises the work of his corps. He claims that it located Cervera's fleet, and that it is entitled to credit for the inception of the Santiago campaign. Incidentally he sharply criticises Gen. Shafter.

Page 9.

The public school reports for the month of September to be submitted to the Central Board to-day show an increase in attendance of over 20,000.

For the first time in three months each branch of the Municipal Assembly yesterday had a sufficient number of members present to pass resolutions calling for the expenditure of city money.

Page 12.

Prescott Hall Butler was adjudged in contempt of court yesterday for refusing to testify in the Fayerweather will case.

The Episcopal Triennial Convention in Washington ended last night with a joint session of both houses, at which the pastoral was read.

The second public hearing by the Commerce Commission of the State of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room at the City Hall.

James D. Hallen, a lawyer of this city, was arrested in Addison, N. Y., yesterday on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that he defrauded a woman client out of $20,000.

Policeman William Thompson was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Abell in Brooklyn, charged with arresting a respectable woman while she was on a daylight shopping tour.

Valuable jewels belonging to Edward K. Jones and J. P. Scott of the Metropolitan Club, which were intrusted by them to the club two months ago, have been taken from the safe by unknown thieves.

The law partner of William H. Stayton, who has resigned as commander of the Brooklyn Naval Militia Battalion, denied yesterday that Mr. Stayton has resigned because of any friction with the naval authorities.

The new building of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Dean Emeritus of Tufts Divinity School, who is ninety-five years old.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Pages 9 and 10.
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Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
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FRENCH CABINET OUT OF OFFICE.

The Chamber of Deputies Refuses a Vote of Confidence.

DREYFUS CASE RESPONSIBLE

Crisis Precipitated by the Resignation of the Minister of War.

Gen. Chanoine Declared Himself on the Side of the Army—Rioting in Paris Streets.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Brisson Ministry has resigned as the result of a vote of want of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today. The action of the Chamber was precipitated by the unexpected resignation of Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, who, referring to the Dreyfus case, declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, and that, as the guardian of the honor of the army, he could not remain in office.

The downfall of the Cabinet was accompanied by riotous proceedings in the Chamber and serious street disturbances, which the police had difficulty in quelling. After the adjournment of the chamber there was intense excitement, followed by street demonstrations, principally maintained by the anti-Semites, led by M. Drumont, in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole and other anti-Dreyfus papers.

At many points the boulevards soon became almost impassable, and there were numerous collisions between the demonstrators and the police, who had been fasting since early morning. Only with the utmost difficulty was a semblance of order preserved; and in many cases it was necessary for the cuirassiers to clear the streets. This evening detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers, and police are massed at the various approaches to the Palace of the Elysée to restrain the riotous crowds.

ROYALISTS FIGHT REPUBLICANS.

About 10 o'clock a band of youthful Royalists formed in front of the Military Club, and after cheering for the army marched, preceded by the tri-color, toward the offices of the Soleil and the Gaulois, singing "C'est Gamelle Qu'il Nous Faut," (We want Gamelle. We must have Gamelle.) Gamelle is a nickname of the Duke of Orleans, and the reference was to the story that the Duke, when entering the army, expressed the desire to eat from the gamelle, or soup bowl, of a private. On arriving at the Boulevard this demonstration, which had grown to several thousands, met a rival Republican demonstration. A violent collision took place, and the Republicans captured the Royalists' flag, which increased the tumult.

About midnight a mob of members of the Patriotic League smashed the windows and glass staircase of a shop, whose owner is said to be a Jew, at the corner of the Rue Auber and the Rue Scribe

The vigilance committee of the Socialist party to-night issued a manifesto condemning the action of Gen. Chanoine and denouncing the "make-believe Republicans who have strangled debate in the Chamber and created a crisis." The committee has decided to organize all the Socialists and revolutionary Republican forces in the country against "military and clerical reaction."

M. Brisson, the retiring Premier, went to the Elysée at 7 o'clock this evening. In accepting the resignation of the Ministry President Faure begged M. Brisson and his colleagues to continue to act until the formation of a new Cabinet. The President signed the appointment of M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine in the retiring Cabinet, as Minister of War ad interim.

It is the general impression among Deputies that President Faure will invite M. Alexandre Ribot to form a Cabinet. M. Faure will consult to-morrow morning with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

DEMONSTRATION ANTICIPATED.

It was well known that a demonstration was likely to occur at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies this morning, and strong bodies of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the Place de la Concorde. The Cabinet met before the opening of the session and the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, announced that he would shortly introduce a scheme for the administrative and financial reorganization of the navy. At a meeting of Progressives and Republicans it was decided not to support the Government's internal policy, but to uphold to the fullest extent the Government's foreign policy.

There was considerable disorder about the approaches of the Palais Bourbon when MM. Deroulede, Millevoye, and other Deputies arrived, accompanied by a crowd of supporters. Members of the League of Patriots who were crossing the Place de la Concorde shouted "Vive l'Armée!" and the Republican Guards were obliged to clear a passage. A conflict with the police soon occurred. A band of anti-Semites attacked and injured a Commissary of Police with loaded sticks. The ringleader, M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, was arrested.

M. Drumont, the anti-Semite leader, then arrived, and there were further disturbances, cries of "Down with the Jews!" and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies had no sooner opened than M. Deroulede made a violent attack upon the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine. During M. Deroulede's speech two of the Deputies, MM. Basly and Paulin Mery, engaged in a personal encounter, which caused intense excitement among the members of the House and the crowds of spectators in the galleries. Finally the Deputies rose in a body and protested against the conduct of the fighters.

MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

When the Chamber became quiet Gen. Chanoine arose and explained the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio of Minister of War. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, evidently referring to the question of reopening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests, the uproar lasting five minutes.

When Gen. Chanoine was able to resume speaking he asserted that he was the guardian of the honor of the army, and concluded by saying, angrily: "I place in your hands the trust I received, and I tender my resignation in this tribune.

The announcement was received with loud cheering. Gen. Chanoine then left the Chamber, and the Premier, M. Brisson, ascended the tribune. There he was greeted with shouts of "Resign!" while the Leftists cheered him lustily.

M. Brisson said Gen. Chanoine's declaration was a complete surprise to him, as the General had been present at the Cabinet meeting which decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. The General, M. Brisson continued, did not then raise any objection.

The Premier remarked that the Government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, and he asked for a suspension of the business of the Chamber, which was granted. During this suspension M. Brisson went to the Elysée Palace in order to communicate to President Faure the resignation of Gen. Chanoine.

EXCITEMENT DURING RECESS.

While the business of the House was suspended there was an animated discussion in the lobbies on Gen. Chanoine's unprecedented course in resigning in the midst of a session and without giving a previous hint of his intention to his colleagues. The Moderate Republicans maintained that, in view of Gen. Chanoine's act, all political differences must disappear, and that Republicans of all shades must unite and face the situation.

Committees representing the Radical Left, the Extreme Radicals, and the Progressists met and agreed to support the order of the day affirming the resolution of the Chamber to make respected, under all circumstances, the supremacy of civil power, and to adjourn the discussion of the interpellations until Thursday. The Socialists also promised to support the above resolution. The Senate in the meantime had adjourned, after a brief session.

While these events were taking place there was great disorder in the streets. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon about fifty arrests had been made. The crowds were continually augmented, until the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies was black with people cheering Gen. Chanoine and the army. The cuirassiers had the greatest difficulty in clearing a way around the Madeleine and the Rue Royale. There were many encounters between the people and the police.

About ten thousand persons sang the "Marseillaise" around a bonfire made of the Dreyfusite paper entitled Les Droits de l'Homme, (The Rights of Man.) All the stores in the neighborhood were closed, in anticipation of rioting, and finally the cuirassiers, assisted by the mounted Republican Guards, succeeded in driving back another crowd, which was shouting "Spit upon Brisson!" Another big crowd held a demonstration in front of the Military Club.

THE CHAMBER REASSEMBLES.

When the Chamber of Deputies resumed business at 5 o'clock M. Brisson announced that the "irregular resignation" of Gen. Chanoine had been accepted, and that his successor ad interim would be appointed this evening. The Premier then proposed that the Chamber adjourn until Thursday next, and he concluded his remarks by reaffirming the supremacy of civil power.

After attempts upon the part of various Deputies to discuss the alleged military plot and the insults to the army, their remarks being punctuated with interruptions and cheers, M. Ribot, in behalf of his friends, including M. Méline, approved M. Brisson's statement, and added: "We have every confidence in the army, and do not wish to see it attacked. All Republicans are united on this subject."

M. de Mahy then proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to "end the campaign of insult against the army." M. Brisson refused to accept it.

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, rushed to the tribune and demanded an immediate discussion of the resolution. He was greeted with hostile shouts, including "Sabre," "Forgery," "Razor," which caused a great uproar. The shouting of the word "razor" was probably an allusion to the suicide of the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who is said to have cut his throat in his prison cell at the fortress of Monte Valerien, after confessing to having forged one of the Dreyfus documents, though it has since been claimed the razor with which the deed was committed was not found in his cell.

M. Brisson then accepted the order of the day, proposed by M. Ribot, affirming the supremacy of the civil over the military power, which was adopted by a vote of 559 yeas to 2 nays.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

An amendment proposed by M. Berger, censuring the Government "for not causing the honor of the army to be respected," was lost by 274 to 261 votes.

M. de Mahy then proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to "end the campaign of insult against the army." The Premier refused to accept the motion, and a vote was taken on it amid such confusion that scrutiny was demanded. This showed that the Government was defeated by a vote of 296 to 243.

After the result of the scrutiny had been announced, M. Berteaux moved a vote of confidence in M. Brisson, which was rejected by 286 votes to 254. When this vote was declared the Ministers left the Chamber.

After the Ministers had withdrawn the Chamber adopted amid cries of "Down with the Jews!" the order of the day, combining the motions of M. Ribot and M. de Mahy, by a vote of 460 to 28.

A fresh tumult was aroused by the declaration of M. de Baudry d'Asson, Deputy for the Arrondissement of Les Sables d'Olonne, in the Department of Vendee, that all the Ministers except Gen. Chanoine ought to be impeached.

The Chamber adjourned to Nov. 4.

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED.

They Mark the Commencement of a New Conflict Between Civil and Military Authority.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Chanoine is the fifth Minister of War who has declared himself absolutely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and the third who has resigned on that account. His totally inexplicable and unexpected action dealt a veritable coup de Jarnac to the Cabinet and precipitated a new struggle between the military and civil authorities.

A lady who was leaving the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies after the adjournment, on being asked by a Deputy how she enjoyed it all, replied: "Immensely. Wasn't it delicious? So much better than the Comedie Française."

"Yes," replied the Deputy, "and this is only the beginning."

It is said that President Faure declined to receive Gen. Chanoine when the latter called at the Elysée after bolting from the Chamber. M. Faure sent out word that he could only receive M. Chanoine's resignation through M. Brisson. In a subsequent interview between M. Faure and M. Brisson it was agreed that the portfolio of war could only be intrusted to a civilian, in order to assert the subordination of the military authorities.

Even now it is difficult to state clearly why the Ministry resigned, but there is a very general belief that it was in order to avoid, if possible, serious street demonstrations fomented by MM. Deroulede and Drumont, who have been the heroes of the night's proceedings.

Altogether some 250 arrests have been made.

Nothing now is heard about Fashoda; but it is regarded as extremely probable that the Cabinet crisis will be utilized to put M. Hanotaux back into the Foreign Office. M. Méline is also mentioned as a possible new Premier to succeed the retiring Brisson, who succeeded him.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The days of Boulangism are returning without a Floquet to draw the sword against a factious General and without a Constans to make him cross the frontier. The Cabinet has been overturned on a mere pretext, because bands of people, collected by those defying authority while pretending to defend it, have fomented agitation and almost terror.

"In the Rue Royale the rioters tried to overturn a carriage containing three Americans, amid cries of "Down with the Jews!" Evidently the taste for street demonstrations is reviving, and perhaps on Thursday, when the Court of Cassation will meet, there will be a renewal of the uproar.

"It looks as though M. Brisson gave up in disgust a position which yielded him neither pleasure nor greatness. Nobody has any idea who will succeed him, unless, perhaps, M. Faure knows; for he is alleged to have instigated the overthrow of the Cabinet."

THE DEFEATED MINISTRY.

Had Held Office Only Since June 28—M. Brisson's Probable Successor.

The French Cabinet which has just resigned was definitely formed on June 28 of the present year, and was constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. Henri Brisson.

Minister of Finance—M. Paul Peytral.

Minister of Education—M. Léon Bourgeois.

Minister of Justice—M. Ferdinand Sarrien.

Minister of War—M. Godefroy Cavaignac, who has since been succeeded by Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chanoine.

Minister of Marine—M. Edouard Simon Lockroy.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Théophile Delcasse.

Minister of the Colonies—M. Georges Trouillot.

Minister of Commerce—M. Emile Marue-joula.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Albert Viger, who has since resigned.

Minister of Public Works—Senator Tillaye, who was succeeded by Senator Godin on Sept. 17.

Gen. Chanoine, whose resignation yesterday precipitated the crisis, succeeded Gen. Zurlinden to the war portfolio Sept. 19 last. He was born at Dijon in 1835, was educated at St. Cyr, served in the Zouaves and the Dragoons, and in 1880 was head of the staff of the expedition to China. He was next at the head of a military mission to Japan. in 1869 he was Gen. Bourbaki's aide-de-camp, and after serving in the war of 1870 he joined the General Staff at the War Office. In 1880 he became Colonel of the Fourteenth Cuirassiers, was sent on a mission to the Far East, became Brigadier General in 1885 and Major General in 1893, since which time and until he entered the Ministry he had been in command of the Lille garrison. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot, who is mentioned as the probable successor of Premier Brisson, was born in St. Omer, in the Department of Pas de Calais, Feb. 7, 1842. He received a classical education and just prior to the fall of the Second Empire was chosen Secretary of the Conference of Advocates in Paris and Deputy Judge of the Tribunal of the Seine. The Third Republic was several years old before M. Ribot had his first taste of genuine politics. In May, 18777, in the crisis of the MacMahon Government, he took a leading part in the popular agitation against the reactionary tactics of the de Broglie Ministry.

Later he became one of the most prominent members of the Moderate Left, and in 1881 as one of the principal creators of the Conservative Republican Party he greatly distinguished himself. He was particularly prominent in the Chamber in 1883, and again in 1885, when he violently opposed the Tonkin policy of the Ferry Cabinet. In the late '80's he became a stanch opponent of Boulangism.

In the Cabinet formed by M. de Freycinet in March, 1890, M. Ribot received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and retained it when the Cabinet underwent change, in February, 1892. To him are credited the first steps which brought about the Franco-Russian entente cordiale. On the retirement of M. Loubet, owing to the Panama scandals, M. Ribot became President of the Cabinet, in January, 1893, and exchanged the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for that of the Interior. On Feb. 8 his Government was violently attacked by M. Cavaignac, but it managed to maintain itself until March 30, when it fell, owing to a disagreement about the budget between the Chamber and the Senate.

In January, 1895, on the election of M. Faure to the Presidency of the republic, several attempts were made to form Ministries, without success till M. Ribot was appealed to. He chose a Cabinet which lasted until October, 1895, when it fell on a question connected with the Southern railways, certain Senators and Deputies being accused of corrupt dealings. M. Ribot retired with his personal honor untarnished. Since his retirement from the Cabinet he has remained one of the most prominent leaders of the Conservative Republican forces.

M. Ribot has an American wife. She is a very beautiful woman, and is the daughter of the late Isaac N. Burch of Chicago. Her first husband was M. Demangeot, who was one of M. Ribot's closest friends. She is closely related to the Corning and Pruyn families of Albany and to the Curtiss and Burch families of Buffalo.

M. Ribot has several times been spoken of as Ambassador to London, for he has many strong ties, social and intellectual, that bind him to the English.

War Scare Subsides in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The possibility of war between England and France was the paramount question in the speculative pits to-day, and the general opinion was that a peaceable solution of the difficulties was more clearly in view than was believed yesterday. A general decline resulted, amounting to 2c. a bushel in December wheat, ½@⅝c. in corn, ½@⅝c. in oats, 12½ in pork and 5@7½ each in lard and ribs.

FRENCHWOMAN AN ANARCHIST?

Mme. de Giraud d'Agaya Not Allowed to Land at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Catherine Sophia Bertha de Giraud d'Agaya, an elderly Frenchwoman who came here from Vancouver, B. C., on the steamship Walla Walla, has been refused a landing by Commissioner Northrup on the ground that she is liable to become a public charge.

From documents found in Mme. d'Agaya's possession the officials of the Immigration Bureau concluded that she was an Anarchist. The woman says that she is a French Royalist, and lost all her money in British Columbia mining properties. She claims to be a cousin of the French Consul General in New York.

M. Edmond Brawaert the French Consul General in this city, said last night, that Catherine Sophia Bertha de Giraud d'Agaya was in no way related to him. He thought, however, that she might be a relative of his predecessor, M. d'Agaya.

Chicago Man Killed by Carbolic Acid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Frederick L. Clark, dairy agent of the Erie Dispatch, died today from the effects of carbolic acid. It has not been determined whether he took the liquid by mistake, thinking it was medicine, or with intent to commit suicide. Mr. Clark was about fifty-five years old, and had lived in Chicago fifteen years. At one time he was agent of the United States Express Company.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia Via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia at rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31st inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

FASHODA DISPUTE CALMER

London and Paris Papers Talk of the Chances of a Friendly Arrangement.

LORD SALISBURY'S FIRM STAND

All Doubt Regarding the Position of Great Britain Removed by the Publication of the Blue Book—Naval Preparations.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—All interest to-day is centred in the Marquis of Salisbury's addition to the Fashoda correspondence contained in the publication of the British Blue Book on that subject. The Conservative newspapers express themselves as being highly pleased with his rejoinder to the French Yellow Book on the same subject. They declare that it dispels the idea spread by the dispatch of the French Ambassador here, Baron de Courcel, that the British Premier was willing to negotiate on the whole question. But the Liberal and Radical organs still consider that the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude admits of negotiations promising a friendly arrangement.

The entire press, however, scouts the idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of the discussion. The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says:

"We are prepared to negotiate the question of the western frontier of the Bahr-el-Ghazal District. But we must control the Nile, both banks and watersheds, from its source to the sea."

The Globe thinks the Marquis of Salisbury has made it clear that Major Marchand must quit Fashoda without conditions, adding: "Until that is done, there can be no discussion of the French claims in Africa."

Continuing, The Globe points out the significant announcement in Gen. Kitchener's report that he sent gunboats south from Sobat toward Mashra-er-Rek, the principal trading centre of the Bahr-el-Ghazal region, with instructions to establish necessary outposts, and that before he left Sobat he completed arrangements for the maintenance of these stations. The Globe then adds:

"This move brings our position down to the eighth parallel of north latitude and the Valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal at this moment is under the rule of the Khédive. It will be interesting to see the effect of this revelation upon the French Government."

The Pall Mall Gazette concludes from the publication of the Blue Book that the French Government has been given to understand that, wholly apart from the Fashoda question, its title to the territory abutting on the left bank of the Nile is "rejected as utterly untenable, and France must accept the position or take the consequences."

The Westminster Gazette suggests as a solution that the French be granted a right of way and a circumscribed territory for commercial purposes in the Bahr-el-Ghazal District.

The French papers to-day are more hopeful, and believe that a pacific solution of the dispute will be found.

The English newspapers are full of naval particulars; but the only fresh development is an order received at Portsmouth to prepare all the ships of the fleet and the reserve for immediate mobilization. Eight additional warships there, in consequence, commenced coaling this morning, and working parties were immediately placed on board the other reserve vessels at Portsmouth.

Although not connected with the war preparations, much attention has been attracted to a request received by the Clyde shipbuilders, from the British Admiralty, for tenders for four new first-class battleships, a first-class cruiser, and twelve torpedo boat destroyers. The distinguishing feature is the increased armament, which, it is believed, will make the battleships, when ready for service, the most powerful vessels of their class afloat. They will have a speed of nineteen knots. The cruiser will be of 14,100 tons, and will be designed to steam twenty-three knots. All the vessels will mount exceptionally strong quick-firing guns.

LIEUT. CHURCHILL UNYIELDING.

Just Returned from the Soudan, He Advises a Firm Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An interesting feature of the situation was the appearance last evening on the stump of Lieut. Winston Churchill, the son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who was formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York. The Lieutenant, who has just returned from the Soudan, made an eloquent speech before a crowded audience, which included his mother.

After referring to the successful foreign policy of the Government, which, he said, had "resulted in cordial relations with the great American Republic, which speaks our language and uses our laws," Lieut. Churchill proceeded to discuss the Fashoda question, and his resolute advice to the Government not to yield was received with ringing cheers. In the course of his remarks, the Lieutenant said:

"A great military power, with which we have lived in friendship, has deliberately crossed our path, and has put an affront upon us, and it may be only a matter of a few days, or a few hours, when we shall be called upon to make a great effort to hold what belongs to us."

FRENCH-CANADIANS DISPLEASED.

They Say England Is as Unjust to France as We Were to Spain.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The French-Canadian papers are freely criticising England's course in Egypt. Last night La Patrie, the Government organ, said that though the French-Canadians were loyal subjects of the empire, they were Frenchmen also. To-day La Minerve says:

"The English do not admit either discussion or arbitration. They simply order the recall of Marchand, and if this demand is not complied with they are ready to make war. This reminds one of the procedure of the United States against Spain. Right is nothing to the Anglo-Saxon from the moment that he is certain that he is the stronger."

FRANCE WARNED LONG AGO.

Cecil Rhodes Says He Disclosed England's African Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says:

"Mr. Cecil Rhodes, addressing an open-air meeting here this (Tuesday) afternoon, said that four years ago he saw Baron de Courcel, (French Ambassador to Great Britain) and told him on the authority of Lord Rosebery that Great Britain would fight, if necessary, to prevent the French reaching the Nile and cutting the connection the British intended to make between the north and the south. Mr. Rhodes added that he knew the French Government was then advised that such would be England's action."

British North Pacific Squadron.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—The preparations at Esquimault, the naval depot of the British North Pacific Squadron, continue unabated. The Amphion, which it was understood would not go into dry dock until after another steamer had been dealt with, received instructions yesterday from the Admiral of the fleet to commence the necessary work immediately, and she entered the dry dock. The officers do not deny that the preparations now going on are due to the strained relations between France and England.

Demand for Marine War Insurance.

Marine underwriters said yesterday that a demand for the war clause upon policies covering cotton on vessels from Southern ports to Liverpool had been created by the uncertainty as to the preservation of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France. The rates quoted yesterday were from one-quarter of 1 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent., and there is no present indication of an increase in these quotations.

BEER TO CHRISTEN A SHIP.

Brewers Ask that the Malt Beverage Be Used at the Launch of the Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—The battleship christening commission is in receipt of a novel proposition from a local brewing company, to the effect that beer, in place of champagne, be used in christening the battleship Wisconsin next month.

The brewing company supports the proposition with arguments in which it claims that, as beer is a distinct Wisconsin product, some of the largest breweries in the country being located here, it is eminently fit and proper that the malt beverage should be used in christening the big ship.

Foreign champagne, it argues, is not a proper fluid to use, especially when a native product so well known around the world is right at hand.

EDWIN F. KNOWLTON'S SUICIDE.

Straw Goods Manufacturer Kills Himself at His Sister's Home in West Upton, Mass.

WEST UPTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—Edwin F. Knowlton of Brooklyn, N. Y., head of the firm of William Knowlton & Sons, straw goods manufacturers of Upton, committed suicide this morning by shooting at the house of his sister, Mrs. Eben Batchelor, here. He was long a sufferer from neuralgia, and had been ill several days. This morning he shot himself in the head with a revolver, and died soon afterward.

Mr. Knowlton was a son of William Knowlton, who founded one of the best-known straw goods manufacturing houses in this country, and who was a State Senator in Massachusetts. He was born in West Upton in 1834, and, after receiving an academic education, entered his father's employ. He soon became so familiar with the business and showed such ability that his father put him in charge of a branch sales house in Montreal, and later in New York. He then became a partner in the concern and assumed the management of the purchasing, selling, and financial interests of the business. On his father's retirement he became the head of the firm. His brothers, George W., Eben J., and Daniel W. Knowlton, were his partners.

Mr. Knowlton was well known in Brooklyn, where he was a Director in the Brooklyn Trust Company, and of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs. Until the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary C. Knowlton, the Knowltons entertained on a large scale. She was married some years ago to Count Johannes Sierstorpff, and now lives in Berlin. She is Mr. Knowlton's only living child.

RUNAWAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Erie Express Goes Twenty Miles Uncontrolled—Engineer Dead in the Cab.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Oct. 25.—When the night express train No. 12, eastbound, arrived at this station at midnight last night, the engineer, Henry Kingsley of Hornellsville, was found dead in the cab with his head badly crushed.

After the train left Binghamton, twenty-three miles west of here, trainmen and others noticed that the engineer failed to give the usual signals at crossings and small stations and that the train was running at an unusual speed. Fireman Walter Cowgill noticed that the whistle was not blown for this station and going forward into the cab found that Kingsley was dead. The train had run at a terrific speed twenty miles without an engineer. There were over two hundred passengers on board.

Kingsley, when approaching Great Bend, leaned out of the cab window while crossing the railroad bridge to the west of the town. His head struck the iron work of the bridge. Pieces of the dead man's brains and clots of blood were found on the iron work about the centre of the structure.

GOLD FOUND IN OHIO.

Valuable Discovery at a Town North of Bellaire.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Malvern, just north of here, is in a fever of excitement over the discovery of gold in paying quantities. Specimens of quartz have assayed $23.70 gold per ton and $435 of silver to the ton.

The vein has been followed for twenty feet. It is four feet deep, and in some places six feet. The owner, Albert L. Wartman, has had several offers for the property. Many people have gone there to investigate.

Peculiar Suit for Damages.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—A pecular damage suit was down for trial in the Middlesex Court to-day, but it went over for the term owing to a technicality. The suit is brought on behalf of Abbie Lowe, a child of Mrs. Alicia Lowe of Suydam Street, who was hurt two years ago through the falling of a piano stool. Damages in the sum of $4,000 is asked from the piano company which sold the stool, upon the ground that it was not properly constructed.

New Jersey Tars Welcomed Home.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Twenty of the New Jersey Naval militiamen, residents of this city, were yesterday discharged from the United States service. They had served upon the auxiliary cruiser Resolute. They arrived in this city to-night at 7:35 o'clock, and were cheered by thousands on their march from the railway station to their armory, where an informal reception was held. A formal reception to the militiamen will be tendered on Saturday by the Mayor and citizens. There will be a parade in the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Mississippi Valley storm has moved northeastward to Lower Michigan, attended by rain from the Central Lake region, over the Middle and Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and by show along the Mississippi River as far south as St. Louis. The temperature has fallen 20 to 28 degrees from Southern Wisconsin southwestward over Central Texas. During to-day the storm centre will advance eastward, carrying the rain area over the Atlantic Coast States. A decided fall in temperature will occur to-day and to-night in the Atlantic Coast and Middle and East Gulf States. In the region west of the Mississippi, the weather will be fair, with slowly rising temperature. Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations except Duluth.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	40	52	52
6 A. M.	47	49	52
9 A. M.	48	54	56
12 M.	51	61	60
4 P. M.	54	61	66
6 P. M.	52	60	66
9 P. M.	50	60	65
12 P. M.	49	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....60⅝
Weather Bureau.....57⅛
Corresponding date 1897.....48⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

Swiftly and luxuriously the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1 P. M. Arrives Baltimore 5:00 P. M., Washington 6 P. M. —Adv.

BATTLE OF STEREOPTICONS

Tammany Operator Throws Views on a Roosevelt Screen.

BOMBARDED BY REPUBLICANS

They Retort with Stones, and a Broadway Policeman Comes to the Rescue.

Republican mottoes and sarcastic reflections upon the tenets and personnel of the Democratic Party have been disbursed for several evenings by means of a stereopticon and screen just above the northeast corner of Broadway and West Thirty-seventh Street, and a crowd of several hundred persons has gathered nightly to imbibe political information. Tammany propaganda distributors noted the effect the Republican scheme was producing, and last night brought out a counter attraction that moved the operator of the Republican stereopticon to deep wrath, besides entertaining to a high degree a much larger crowd than usual.

Monday evening a Tammany worker zealously copied the Republican sentiments thrown upon the screen, and by last night had the retort courteous ready for each Republican slide. A Tammany stereopticon had been set

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

MEETING OF INDEPENDENTS

A Good-Sized Gathering at Cooper Union in Protest Against "Boss Rule."

THEODORE BACON'S ADDRESS

Candidate Speaks, with Thomas M. Osborne, Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, Paul Fuller, Robert A. Widenmann, and Charles Francis Adams.

The Independent State campaign was formally opened last night with a mass meeting at Cooper Union, at which Theodore Bacon of Rochester and Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, spoke from the same platform with Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, Paul Fuller, Robert A. Widemann, and Charles Francis Adams.

The audience which gathered to hear the new Gubernatorial candidate almost filled the big auditorium. When the speaking began probably less than one-fourth of the seats were vacant. Many people went out, however, while it progressed, so that, before Mr. Bacon had concluded his address the hall was less than two-thirds full. It was an orderly and attentive audience, including many women, and it was not lacking in enthusiasm of an earnest but not noisy kind. There was hearty handclapping, but no shouting.

The platform was brightened by the presence of many women. Among the prominent men who occupied seats on it were Edward D. Page, Wallace MacFarlane, Lawrence Sexton, Adolph Openhym, Horace E. Deming, Calvin Tomkins, James W. Pryor, Abner S. Haight, Oswald Villard, John Jay Chapman, Lionel Sutro, William Scott, Joseph H. Steinhardt, Dr. H. S. Oppenheimer, and V. Everit Macy.

MR. FULLER'S REMARKS.

Paul Fuller, Chairman of the Independent General Committee, called the meeting to order and spoke for ten minutes.

"We come here to-night," he said, "a minority, but not a hopeless minority, a minority full of life and purpose, a minority that must in the end become the majority." The great question of the day, he declared, was the existence of the boss, and he lamented the fact that many of those who rallied against the boss last year were his followers now. He referred to Joseph H. Choate as "that last humble convert to boss rule," and urged his hearers not to follow the example of "that distinguished educator who, because he failed of election last year, had abandoned his political independence. Theodore Roosevelt, he said, had bartered his independence for a nomination and was now "conspiring to degrade the uniform he wore by masquerading it at political meetings." Mr. Fuller presented Robert A. Widenmann as Chairman of the meeting.

"The political situation to-day," said Mr. Widenmann, "is such that a self-respecting, thinking citizen finds himself actually forced to choose between Crokerism on the one side and Plattism on the other. He was virtually between the devil and the deep sea until, through the Citizens' Union, he was again offered the opportunity of asserting his manhood and entering his solemn protest against that political iniquity which is sapping the very foundation of popular government and is placing our rights, our liberties, and our freedom at the mercy of a pair of conscienceless, heartless bosses, wholly devoid of political principles.

"Independent movement," he declared, is in the fight to stay. This year, next year, and every other year we will ruthlessly hit with sledge-hammer blows every cog of Croker's, Platt's, or any other machine until all are relegated to the scrap heap."

MR. BACON WARMLY RECEIVED.

The Chairman introduced the independent candidate for Governor, Theodore Bacon, who was greeted by a long-continued and vigorous clapping of hands. Mr. Bacon spoke with deliberation and in low tones, which failed to fill the hall and caused many to leave through inability to hear him distinctly. Those who could hear manifested their enjoyment of his witticisms and sarcastic thrusts by frequent laughter. He repeated in beginning, the "morituri salutamus" of the Roman gladiators, and said: "We are here to salute you, knowing that we are to die. We have submitted ourselves to your suffrages, knowing that we cannot be elected. Nevertheless, we give ourselves, our names, such as they are, but not our honor, in the interest, as we profoundly believe, of the people of the State of New York."

Mr. Bacon devoted himself almost exclusively to picturing and condemning the evils of boss rule. He had been a candidate several times, he said, "usually, thank God, with the conscious purpose" that he never should be elected. "Nevertheless," he exclaimed, "there are worse things than being beaten for office, and one of the worst things is to submit quietly, tamely, submissively, to one out of two irresponsible bosses—that is the only word—although of course, a base word, I think—to submit absolutely to their dictation, either of the one or of both, when they have chosen to connive together as I charge them with having connived together here, as they have connived together year after year, these many years past, so that whatever shall happen, both of them shall count between themselves the reward of victory."

THE LEADING CANDIDATES.

Continuing on this line, he said:

"Now, you have been given an opportunity in the coming election of doing a good many things, in which the State of New York is interested. You are given an opportunity to vote for Governor of the State of New York for one of two persons. I believe I am another—I am one of three persons—[laughter] and I do not particularly care to be looked upon as in the category of three. It is a little pleasanter to say, as I can say with confidence, that I am "not in it." But there are two. For what reasons? Now one, I believe, and take great satisfaction in thinking, is an estimable man of excellent civic and judicial antecedents. I believe that he is by far at least as the little that I know and can read, a faithful and competent servant of the public thus far, and ready and willing—certainly willing—to serve it still further. [Laughter.] He ought to be commended for that. So far as he is concerned personally, I should not have a word to say against his having the opportunity to serve it. But he is not all there is in his case. There is behind him the word, the name, the hand of a great boss who can never be eliminated from the conditions his candidate offers.

"There is on the other part a young man of whom I should never speak without great respect for the many excellent qualities that he has displayed—civic qualities, which are the qualities that are particularly called for, as it seems to me, in the office of Governor of New York—civic qualities, and even more than that, military qualities which have been displayed in a way from which I should be very far from wishing to detract at all. But I do maintain that the qualities that are called for in time of peace for the office of Governor of the State of New York are civic qualities and personal qualities such as are not to be picked up, not to be glorified by a shout of 'How we went up San Juan Hill.' [Applause.]

"I am very glad to hear that you agree with me. Now, this going up San Juan Hill is being declared by this candidate himself from place to place around the State of New York to be the ground upon which he demands the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for a purely civic position. Now, going up San Juan Hill is a great thing to do, and when one is called upon to do it he ought to be honored for not declining or flunking from it. But the going up San Juan Hill, and I say it with some permit we to say, if I may without suggesting that I am asking for your suffrages myself on account of it—that there are lots of other people in the State of New York who have gone up other hills and against other cannon and against other rifles, and we do not ask to have any of them made Governor of the State of New York because of it." [Applause.]

A CRY OF "TIME'S UP."

Here Mr. Bacon was interrupted by a shout of "Are you for free silver?" from the audience. "I don't know him and I don't think he is a candidate in this election," was his reply. There was a cry of "Time's up," which Mr. Bacon admitted was correct, and he concluded by saying:

"I find that the State Convention, which has lately presented a name to you, which I hardly dare repeat, because so many of the audience will be quite sure that they are charging up hills for something or other; that they will be very certain if I name him to interrupt the flow of oratory which is about to be stopped anyway, but that convention has adopted this as a part of its platform: "We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical. We commend the work of the Legislature of the year 1898." Now that has something to do with the election of the coming month; it has nothing to do, because the candidate who adopted that platform as his own declared that it was his own, and the Civil Service of the State of New York is the thing upon which the State of New York has been most earnestly called upon to support him, because of his services to the public service of the United States; because, that is, they assume that when he accepted that as a fundamental part of his own platform he could be depended upon nevertheless to support the public service of the State of New York, notwithstanding the Governor whose conduct he has formerly approved has done in two years that he has served all that he could to destroy the Civil Service of the State of New York."

When the applause following Mr. Bacon's speech had died out, there were calls for "Adler!" and "Adams!" in various parts of the hall. The Chairman, before introducing the next speaker, Prof. Felix Adler, told the audience that Mr. Bacon had gone all through the civil war as the Captain of a Connecticut company. "So, you see," he added, "we have our Teddy, too, as well as the others."

"Three cheers for Bacon, our next Governor!" yelled some one. A hearer shouted derisively: "You're behind the times," but a part of the audience responded to the former sentiment with laughter and applause, though they omitted the cheers.

FELIX ADLER'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Adler was most warmly greeted. He began by stating the current objection of many people to voting for Mr. Bacon that "a vote for him was a vote thrown away." He continued: "Mr. Bacon himself has made it very plain that he hasn't an inkling of a hope of being elected. I doubt if any of his supporters have any more hope of his election. 'Then,' it may be asked, 'why this movement?' Politics in this country are not intended merely to be educational, though every one feels that the press and the political organizations should do the work of education. In a democracy one party or the other will conduct the government, and it is expected of us at the polls to say who shall conduct the government. We might have a dozen different parties, each riding its own political hobby, and the right to govern would be decided by a mere toss-up.

"There are only two situations in which a person ought not to take the ground that it is his duty as a citizen to at least choose beween the lesser of two evils. One of those situations is when the two evils are so bad that he can't make up his mind which is the lesser; in other words, when it simply goes against the grain of his manhood to vote for either side. What is the use of asking whether you prefer smallpox or yellow fever in your house? If these alternatives were put to us would we not as rational beings say, 'There may be a third alternative: if only I take thought betimes I may not be confronted with either of these two.' Why, we were all of one mind on this, at least 150,000 persons were of one mind on it a year ago. Something seems to have changed their minds since then.

CHANGE DUE TO CIVIC PRIDE.

"Why is it that we now find the independents who were previously united against boss rule simply divided into one machine camp or the other. They seem to have forgotten all the evils against which they were arraigned a year ago. This serious occurrence is due to a great uprising of civic pride. All of us want to feel proud of our country. We all of us want good government, and are at the same time confronted by the perfectly relentless desire of the machines still to adhere to their old evil methods. This desire for good government, a craving for a little decency, leads people to close their eyes to those huge shadows over each party, the bosses, and simply say 'Give us a morsel of good government.' They simply cling to the good man, and blind themselves to those malarious influence which Mr. Shepard recently spoke of in Brooklyn, (referring them only to one party, strange to say), all because they are hungry. They want to be able to say: 'Look what a fine man we have got for Governor of the State of New York!'

"How about the independents! Are they not hungry, too? Do they not want good government? Why could we vote for Van Wyck or Roosevelt? As to Van Wyck, I for my part, hesitated, I confess it, feeling very deeply that Col. Roosevelt had imported National issues, and forced us to put his construction on our votes. Col. Roosevelt said that to vote for him was to vote for his policy of imperialism and colonization. I for one, because I believe this to be the greatest danger that menaces our country, [prolonged applause,] could not vote for Col. Roosevelt on this account.

"I was asking myself whether I could not vote for Mr. Van Wyck. Then the lessons of last year's campaign occurred to me, those lessons so cruelly emphasized by Mr. Croker's present attitude on the judiciary.. [Applause] I can't say that I will cancel the judiciary nominations and vote the rest of the ticket. The ticket was made up by the same men. [Applause.]

"The other reason I am not for Roosevelt is because he seems to have done more to hurt the prosperity of the independent movement than any other man in the State. His adherents say his character is so strong that he will resist the influence of the boss. Personally I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, but consider his political maxims. If you read his books you will see he believes the man of high ideals should work alongside of the man of low ideals, and keep in touch with the party If the work of reform is to go on without the outside pressure of the independent movement, it is a hopeless struggle.

"See how Mr. Roosevelt's nomination has given his party courage to nominate inferior men for the Assembly, trusting that they will be swept into power by the enthusiasm for him. When he declined the independent nomination, he virtually refused us the power to approve good candidates. That is to take away from us the power of discriminating between good and bad.

"It is very easy to go with the swim, pleasant to vote with a party. But if we have a real spark of American manhood in us let us not believe that this government, founded by the fathers, will come down through a long line of statesmen into the hands of the Platts and Crokers." [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. CUTTING.

R. Fulton Cutting, the next speaker, remarked that the issue this year was a singular one. "The 150,000 men who supported an independent movement last year," said he, "have singularly disappeared. I suppose it is because the bosses have gone, too. They are now represented by presiding genii.

"Mr. Roosevelt is my personal friend, and I esteem his good qualities highly, but when he prostituted his fair fame and reputation for political independence to the end of thrusting upon the State a regiment of incompetent legislators, he ceased to deserve the independent vote. [Applause.] His militarism would be ridiculous if it were not dangerous at this time.

"We hope that this will be the beginning of a third, independent party, a movement which shall finally emancipate us from machine rule. [Applause.] The great majority of the men we send to Washington have no views, or, rather, only one. From the President in the White House to 'Tim' Sullivan in the Bowery, they have only one view, to be re-elected. The war was only undertaken because, as the people demanded it, the Republican Party hoped thereby to re-elect their Congressmen and President. It is a good time to start an independent movement." [Applause.]

Mr. Fuller then read a letter from Frederick W. Hinrichs, the independent nominee for Attorney General. Mr. Hinrichs scored both political parties, and the system of machine rule, and spoke of the "protest against corrupting the judiciary" as a sign that the independents had not labored in vain. He also condemned Mr. Leventritt.

THOMAS M. OSBORNE'S WORDS.

Thomas M. Osborne, independent nominee for Lieutenant Governor, spoke next. "I am a Democrat," said he, "and am in this movement because it is the only way to get the principles of the Democracy carried out. This ticket is going to be a success."

Here Mr. Osborne was interrupted by applause in which a distinct "Ha! ha!" was mingled. "I don't mean," he said, quickly, "that I shall have the pleasure of inviting my sneering friend to come and see me at Albany, but I mean that we shall do what we start out to do. One of the big parties will eventually see a great light and overthrow boss rule."

Mr. Osborne suggested that if the independents could poll 10,000 votes this time and get their ticket on the next official ballot, and that if Van Wyck or Roosevelt should be elected by only 5,000 votes, the independents might ultimately hold the balance of power.

Charles Francis Adams spoke last. Few people were left in the hall, but they thoroughly enjoyed his impassioned attacks on the bosses, and the jokes with which he interspersed his remarks. Something he said impelled a man in the crowd to declare that "Theodore Roosevelt never surrendered." "Yes," was Mr. Adams's reply "but it would have been better if he had surrendered at Santiago instead of coming home to surrender his manhood for a political nomination."

MERIDEN COMPANY PLATED WARES

Nickel Silver 1847 — Trade Mark

Our articles of Nickel Silver with the above imprint are of the heaviest plate on hard metal, silver soldered at every joint, comprising a complete line of Table Wares in Dinner and Tea Services, especially constructed to withstand the hardest usage, and in design and finish equal to the Best Sterling Silver.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS,

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.
Factories: Meriden, Conn. Canada Factory: Hamilton, Ontario

GERMAN AID FOR ROOSEVELT.

The League of Independent German-Americans Organizes for Campaign Work in This City.

The Roosevelt League of Independent German-Americans met last evening in the assembly rooms of the United Charities Building, elected officers, and outlined plans for a brisk campaign. It had been intended to have a mass meeting last night, but this idea was abandoned late yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to first complete the organization. Arthur Von Briesen presided last night. He opened the meeting with a brief speech in favor of Col. Roosevelt, sound money, and an honest judiciary. Roosevelt, he said, was a friend of the German-Americans, and German-Americans wanted to see him elected. Mr. Von Briesen scored Richard Croker for his attack on Justice Daly. His speech was in German, and was loudly applauded.

Dr. Gustav Scholer, President of the German-American Republican Association, was present for his organization with a proposal to hold a joint mass meeting with the league in Cooper Union on Nov. 1. His proposal was accepted, and, by mutual agreement, Mr. Von Briesen was chosen to preside at that meeting. The joint meeting was decided upon, it was said, because there are Republicans and Democrats in the organizations whose members are desirous of making their dislike for Tammany methods as pronounced as possible. The league will organize in all Assembly districts in the city, with the object of bringing German-Americans into line for Roosevelt and the Republican ticket.

The following officers of the league were elected: Arthur Von Briesen, President; Max J. Lissauer, Hubert Cillis, Gustav H. Schwab, Vice Presidents; Joseph Steinberger, Secretary; Louis Windmuller, Treasurer.

A committee of one hundred, a finance committee, executive committee, and a committee on speakers were appointed to further the plans of campaign. Otto P. Amend was chosen chairman of the finance committee and Mr. Lissauer chairman of the executive committee. Among the members of the committee of one hundred are Gustav H. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, Frederick A. Schroeder, C. Knauth, Hubert Cillis, Frederick W. Wurster, Louis Windmuller, William Mayer, Max J. Lissauer, Charles A. Schieren, Charles A. Hausell, Leo Riess, Julius Hoffman, Hermann Schaab, Paul Goepel, Alfred Beinhauer, Otto P. Amend, Albert Erdman, Dr. Emil Gruening, Louis Bock, Henry Christ, Theodore Aub, Dr. J. P. Oberndoerfer, Dr. L. Lange, Dr. S. Breitenfeld, Henry Weissmann, Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Dr. Charles R. Du Bois, Gen Von Schack, Huge Von Hagen, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Adolph Goepel and Leopold Stern.

POLICE REPLY TO ROOSEVELT.

Chief Devery and President York Deny Charge of Political Blackmail.

Statements were made yesterday by Chief of Police Devery and President York of the Police Board with reference to the declaration of Col. Roosevelt Monday in the course of his address at Port Jervis, where he is reported to have said:

"The debauchery of the State, or at least its attempted debauchery, by Tammany has begun already. Every brothel and every disreputable house in New York City has been levied upon to assist Tammany in purchasing votes up the State. For the tribute thus levied they are promised protection and 'wide open' running."

The excerpt was carefully read by Chief Devery, who said: "There is nothing in it. It is utterly untrue. I do not care to comment on anything Col. Roosevelt says. I will say that never a complaint on this subject has reached this office. Yes; it is utterly untrue."

"It is just ridiculous," President York said. "It looks to me much like trying to follow after Magistrate Crane. The declaration is very vague. We told Magistrate Crane that if he could bring any proof of his assertions we would be the first to act. If Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Crane, or anybody else will bring us evidence of such a practice in a single case, we will cure the evil in a very radical way."

In response to a query whether he would take any action against Col. Roosevelt for his utterance, Mr. York said: "Oh, he represents a political party during a political campaign. I don't want to be drawn into any controversy with him. We extend to him, as to any man in private life, the invitation to prove what he says, and if he can, we will be the first to help him down the evil."

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

The Worst Blizzard Ever Known in October Now Prevailing in Several States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Out of a pouring rain which had fallen here since early morning there came a howling blizzard and a drop in the temperature of 27 degrees. By 8 o'clock to-night the wind, which had been increasing all the afternoon, blew at the rate of over fifty miles an hour, and snow mingled with the falling rain. Telegraphic communication with the West and Northwest became more difficult, and broken wires were reported in several directions.

At Rockford, Sterling, Sycamore, Dixon, Streator, and several other points in Illinois a similar state of the weather prevailed. Danger to stock in country districts, and the destruction of a number of buildings were reported, but no loss of life.

At Milan, Mo., and several other points in that State the blizzard was raging with great violence, and was pronounced the worst storm of the kind ever experienced in October. A dispatch from Des Moines says that the storm in Iowa is terrific, and that the telegraph wires are down in many places in the State. The weather conditions are so bad that freight business on the railroads is nearly suspended.

From many points on Lakes Michigan and Superior word comes of a heavy gale and great fear of damage to shipping, although no damage has been reported thus far.

Light Registration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Estimates on the registration this year show a falling off of over 80,000 votes in Cook County. Most of this will come from the Republicans. Rough estimates from thirteen Republican wards show a falling off of 31,000 votes.

$5,000 to $4,500 on Van Wyck.

Joseph Vendig yesterday placed a bet of $5,000 to $4,500 that Van Wyck would be elected. Mr. Vendig left the money with Bell & Co., who have not yet informed him who took the bet.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL

County Chairmen Report Van Wyck's Strength Growing—Senator McCarren Makes an Estimate.

The headquarters of the Democratic State Compaign Committee was thronged yesterday by County Chairmen from up the State About thirty of these country leaders were present, and each reported to Senator McCarren upon the situation in his county.

Senator McCarren said afterward that the reports were very encouraging. He said they showed conclusively that Mr. Van Wyck is gaining strength all through the State. According to these reports, Mr. McCarren figured out that the Democratic State ticket will come down to the Harlem not more than 50,000 votes behind. That is about the plurality he expects to have to overcome in the boroughs of this city, and the local leaders, he says, assure him that this city will give a plurality of at least 100,000 for Van Wyck.

Richard Croker and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower called on Senator Edward Murphy yesterday afternoon. Mr. Croker was silent when asked about the object and result of the meeting. Mr. Flower would talk only about the situation in the State. He said he was thoroughly satisfied with the outlook, and felt confident of Democratic success.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee on Speakers, gave out yesterday a letter he had received from John S. Crosby, who, he said, had been announced by the managers of the recent Bar Association meeting at Carnegie Hall as one of their speakers. The letter is as follows:

Allow me to state that the announcement of my name as that of one of the speakers to address the Bar Association meeting at Carnegie Hall last Friday evening was made without my consent or knowledge. It has been and is my intention to support the entire Democratic ticket, and I certainly know of no good reason for opposing any candidate upon it. I never had any intention of attending the Carnegie Hall meeting, did not attend it, but filled an appointment that night made by the committee of which you are Chairman. I deem this statement due to yourself and to the committee as well as myself.

John F. Carroll, when he read this letter, said:

"That is only a mild sample of the misrepresentations that are the stock in trade of the managers of that movement. The corner stone of their structure is a huge lie. Having conspired with a Republican leader to try to elect his partner a Republican Judge, the Bar Association characterizes all opposition to this partisan plot as an assault upon the Bench."

The local campaign committee says that it is receiving every day notable accessions from the Republican ranks. It gave out a statement yesterday as follows:

Among prominent Republicans who have joined forces with the Tammany organization are Philip Smith, President of the Chester Arthur Club; Evan Thomas, and J. Eidlich, former candidates for the Assembly on the Republican ticket in the district, and John J. Corbett, formerly prominent in Republican counsels.

Francis J. Lantry, leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, said yesterday that he held in his pocket the resignations from the Republican County Committee of three of the most prominent party workers in that district. "These Republicans," he said, "are Franklyn S. Hogg of 529 Lexington Avenue, a lawyer who was Secretary of the McKinley League of the Twenty-second District; Louis Marks of 925 Second Avenue, a member of the Republican Club of the district, and William H. Lee of 966 Second Avenue, the Marshal of the Seventh District Court, whom Mayor Strong appointed."

A FIREWORKS BOMB FATAL.

An Onlooker Instantly Killed at a Political Meeting on the East Side.

A dynamite bomb of the fireworks sort exploded last night in a political audience at First Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and Peter Bowen, sixty-three years old, employed in the Department of Highways, was instantly killed.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Julius P. Groh Association. A speakers' stand was erected on the corner, and several hundred persons were standing about watching the pyrotechnic display and enjoying the band concert that was given preliminary to the meeting.

Assemblyman C. F. Collins was about to open the meeeting when the accident occurred. The bomb was one of a series that were being fired into the air. The man in charge of the fireworks did not properly adjust this particular piece, and when it was ignited it shot across the street at an acute angle, instead of going skyward.

It struck Bowen in the abdomen, exploding with terrific force, driving the half-inch stick attached into his body. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital said the man had probably been instantly killed. The body was taken to Bowen's former home, at 606 Second Avenue. He leaves a wife and several children.

After the accident the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Groh, the leader of the association which was celebrating, was a candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket last year. Recently he came out in favor of Van Wyck, and it was to prove his sincerity that he had assembled his men to indorse his action.

Child Burned at a Meeting.

William Weiss, seven years old, of 299 East Ninety-seventh Street, was severely burned about the face and neck by some colored fire at a political demonstration at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, last night. The child was attended by Dr. Schoonover of the Harlem Hospital, and was sent home.

WANT ADLER'S NAME SCRATCHED

Democrats in Eighth Assembly District Say Nomination Is Invalid.

The full Board of Police Commissioners listened last night to evidence submitted to show the invalidity of a petition placing in nomination Charles F. Adler for Member of the Assembly from the Eighth Assembly District by the Chicago Platform Democracy. The protestants are the Democratic organizations of the Eighth Assembly District, of which Louis A. Jaffer is the regular nominee for Assemblyman.

Adler is the regular Republican nominee for the same office, having been indorsed also by a faction of the Chicago Platform Democracy. The petition asking for Adler's nomination purports to have been signed with 543 names. The protestants submitted evidence to show that 44 of these names were either fictitious or false, and that the petition therefore having less than 500 names was invalid. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

German-American Democrats.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Democratic State ticket will be held to-night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union. Ex-Sheriff Tamsen, Henry Doellinger, Herman Sulzer, William Grell, and Charle Loub will speak.

Van Wyck in Syracuse To-night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Judge Van Wyck will remain here until 9:05 to-morrow, when he will leave for Syracuse, where he speaks to-morrow night.

Shot at Wife but Missed.

Owen Sullivan, forty-three years old, of 256 Halliday Street, Jersey City, became jealous of his wife last night, and tried to shoot her. The bullet flew wide and lodged in the wall. Mrs. Sullivan ran down stairs, Sullivan shooting at her as she ran. "I've missed you this time," he said, "but I won't the next time I shoot." He was arrested and locked up at the Communipaw Avenue Police Station.

CAPT. CHANLER'S CAMPAIGN

Congressman Quigg's Opponent Addresses Several Large Meetings.

HIS SPEECH AT LION PARK

He Criticises Col. Roosevelt's Political Tactics and Denounces Algerism—His Talk to Colored Voters.

The Fourteenth Congressional District was divided by the two candidates last night. Congressman Quigg made a tour of the east side, and Capt. William Astor Chanler took the west side, in which to continue his stumping tour. Capt. Chanler spoke at six meetings, and every one of them was an ovation for the young aspirant for Congressional honors.

Capt. Chanler has made his friends confident, and, judged by the meetings last night, there can be no doubt of his popularity. His headquarters are crowded all day and night, and when he is there he "meets all comers," as he himself puts it, and has a pleasant word to say to each.

"And I'm proud of the fact," he said last night, "that my visitors are not 'strikers.' They are not the usual crowd that infest a political headquarters, looking for favors. They are men I'm glad to meet and shake hands with, and when they tell me that they will support me I can feel that they will do it from no ulterior purposes or motives, and not because they can 'touch' me a minute later. I assure you that among the people who come here and assure me of their support are some of the very best people in this district, and men who have been Republicans up to the present time."

While Capt. Chanler was speaking a young man came up and introduced a friend.

"Another brand from the burning," said the young man; "he'll vote for you, as we will."

Capt. Chanler said something appropriate, and then remarked: "That young fellow's father was a Republican all his life. Now he and his three sons will not only vote for me, but will ask their friends to do so. They seem to delight in bringing them here and introducing them. That's the kind of thing that makes a fellow feel good, and it would be something to be proud of even if he lost his fight."

Capt. Chanler expresses the firm conviction that he will win, and he imbues his followers with this feeling. At the meetings last night it was only the mention of the names of Van Wyck and Chanler that provoked any great bursts of applause, whereas some of the local candidates named must have been better known to the crowds.

The largest meeting last night was the one in Lion Park, in the Twenty-first Assembly District. More than 2,000 people were crowded into the hall, and Capt. Chanler's entrance was the signal for a remarkable ovation. Men stood in chairs and cheered and waved hats and generally showed their feelings of admiration for the boyish chap whom they are running for Congress.

Before Capt. Chanler spoke, Charities Commissioner Keller made an address. He told of the horrors he had witnessed when the soldiers were brought to Bellevue Hospital, and led up to an introduction of Capt. Chanler by saying that men should be sent to Congress who would be fearless enough to demand an investigation of Algerism and all that that term conveyed.

It was the cue to the audience to let itself out again, and the 2,000 people cheered themselves hoarse as Capt. Chanler came forward to make an address. Chairman Tailferro introduced him as one of the men who had stood by Gen. Wheeler, and the applause broke out again.

"Yes, I was in the war," said Capt. Chanler, colloquially, "and between you and me I am glad to get back again. I am twenty pounds under weight, but I'll charge that to the Republican Party, who reduced many a man's weight more than that. I would be the last man to detract any from Col. Roosevelt's bravery, but I don't like his conduct since the war. He led his regiment up San Juan Hill all right, and he was in front of his men, but since that time he has been behind them.

"He travels around with a bugler, who sounds a retreat or some sort of thing at every meeting, and a color bearer and a lot of Rough Riders, who look mightily uncomfortable. These things have not made friends for Col. Roosevelt. I imagine he's pretty mad at one of them who made a speech the other day.

"'Our gallant Colonel led us up San Juan, and we followed like lambs led to the slaughter,' said the Rough Rider, 'and I hope you'll all follow him the same way on Nov. 8.' [Laughter and applause.]

"That sort of hippodroming," Capt. Chanler went on, "will not do. The intelligent voters have decided upon it. The people, as you and I know, that the Republicans did not fight this war or win it any more than the Democrats did. I saw two Generals. One was a Republican, another was a Democrat. One weighed 320 pounds, and the other weighed 118. One lay in his hammock five miles in the rear, and the other never left the firing line. One was Shafter and the other was Joe Wheeler. [Great applause.]

"Yes, my friends, there are some National issues that we will talk about and that the Republicans will not. One is Algerism. Do you think that the methods of this man will really ever be investigated if a Republican Congress can help it? [Cries of "No, no."] I tell you I know that some of those fellows ought to have the dress coats taken off them and striped ones substituted, and I'll be one who will help do it when the time comes, because I honestly believe I'll be elected. [Great applause.]

"Senator Lodge said last night that we ought to uphold the President. I will do that gladly when he is right, but not when Alger and Hanna dictate his policy. I'll stand for McKinley when he is right, but I'll be shot if I'll stand for Alger and Hanna. (Applause.)

"Now I favor keeping every inch of ground that we have wrested from Spain, but I want to ask you whether we can trust the Republicans to govern our territories when they cannot even govern this State? We can't trust them within our own borders. How much less can we trust them thousands of miles away! The issue lies with you, and I think it is in safe hands."

As Capt. Chanler left the hall many pressed forward to shake his hand. One old man, holding the hand of the candidate, who was young enough to be his grandson, said: "I'll cast th. first Democratic vote of my life for you, young man, and there are others like me."

Capt. Chanler had previously spoken at a meeting at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. From Lion Park he went to one at Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Quigg calls me a carpet-bagger," he said there. "I live in Seventy-fourth Street and my father was a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall years before Quigg was ever heard of. That does not look like carpet-bagging, does it?"

A meeting of the Colored Democracy at the tail of a cart in Sixty-first Street was the next stopping point. Here a small crowd had been listening to some prosy speakers, but when Capt. Chanler's presence was announced the crowd swelled rapidly, although it was late.

"At a meeting of colored Republicans several weeks ago," said Capt. Chanler, "Col. Roosevelt told his hearers that he had put more negroes in office than any other man and that the colored troops could drink out of his canteen. He didn't mention a State or a National issue. That was an insult to the colored man's intelligence.

"He is as much interested in the State and Nation and its affairs as his white brother, and the candidate for Governor evidently did not think so. This is not the time for buncombe. You will not stand it any more than any one else. Fine words and a Rough Rider's uniform will not do the trick."

Capt. Chanler then spoke on the war and State issues, and kept his auditors in good humor by his stories of the colored troopers and his African experiences. After that he spoke at two other meetings.

Dr. Horton Returns to Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Ira D. Horton was a prominent dentist here up to July 10 last, when he disappeared at the same time as did Maria Scoales, eighteen years old, who had been employed in the family of Zophar Carpenter. From the time Dr. Horton disappeared until to-day he had been heard from but once. The day after he disappeared, a letter received from Albany by his wife said that he had gone away forever. To-day Dr. Horton visited Mount Kisco. He went to a hotel, then to a butcher's shop, kept by a friend. A crowd gathered. Its expressions were not kindly toward Dr. Horton, and he entered a carriage and was driven away. Where he went is not known.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday, Oct. 30, will be accompanied, as usual, by the Illustrated Magazine of sixteen pages, which will contain a number of specially attractive features.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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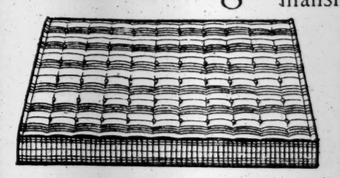
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Special Sale of Bedding.

Made to your order—Our own factory is here ready to supply you at short notice and at prices lower than elsewhere; best workmanship and materials guaranteed.



Having received another shipment of South American hair we are enabled to offer full size 40-pound mattresses, made in our own factory, in one or two parts, covered with extra heavy A. C. A. tick. The lowest price ever quoted on this quality elsewhere has been $15.00; our price 11.99

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, our own make, in one part and covered with A. C. A. tick, special at 5.99

SPRINGS of heavy woven wire, in all sizes and adapted to iron or wooden beds, 1.74

IRON BEDS, in white enamel, in all sizes, and brass trimmed. These beds insure absolute cleanliness, positive comfort and enduring satisfaction, 1.98

(IN ANNEX.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

CHICAGO'S LAUNDRY WAR.

Supreme Court Sustains a Verdict in Favor of Mary Hennessey, Victim of an Alleged Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—An order affirming the decision of the lower courts was handed down by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Miss Mary Hennessey, who, through her attorney, W. H. Tuttle, began suit about eight years ago against the Laundrymen's Association for alleged conspiracy, asking damages in the sum of $10,000. The lower courts awarded her $6,000.

The complainant established a laundry office to assist her in defraying her expenses at a law school. She began a "cut-rate" system, and, with close attention to business, prospered. It is said that the Laundrymen's Association was originated during the period of her success for the express purpose of waging a war against her. The association, it is charged, resorted to many schemes in order to force her to retire from the business. This was kept up with such persistency that her trade was nearly ruined, and the suit for conspiracy resulted.

The case was argued before Judge Dunne, who rendered a decision in favor of Miss Hennessey and allowed damages in the sum of $6,000.

LIQUOR TAX LAW DECISION.

Persons Refusing to Pay Fines Not Subject to Imprisonment.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in the liquor-tax law case entitled "The People, appellant, against Conrad Stock." The Court holds with the Appellate Division, Second Department, that inasmuch as the liquor-tax law makes no specific provision for the imprisonment of a violator of the law when he refuses to pay a fine imposed, he cannot be imprisoned for such refusal.

Stock was convicted in Dutchess County in 1897 of selling liquor without a tax certificate and fined $300, and in default of payment it was ordered that he be committed to the county jail for a term not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine. Subsequently he was taken before Judge Barnard on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged, that Justice holding that the liquor-tax law made no provision for imprisonment in lieu of the non-payment of a fine. The Court of Appeals affirmed this judgment.

CHICAGO LABOR MEN AROUSED.

Dissatisfied with the Composition of the Industrial Commission.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Labor men in Chicago are aroused by the appointment of nine men whom they call Republican Party workers on the alleged non-partisan Industrial Commission. Only one, they say, represents the laboring men, and he is M. D. Ratchford, ex-President of the United Mine Workers of America.

John M. Farquhar, a lawyer and politician, and John L. Kennedy of Washington, D. C., are the other two alleged representatives of labor. Farquhar, the printers say, has nothing in common with labor. Kennedy is a printer, who, it is said, only recently gave up a task he had set for himself to break up the International Typographical Union. He is now correspondent for a Republican paper in Dayton, Ohio.

Already a movement has been started to defeat the confirmation in the Senate of eight of the nine appointments made by the President.

McGILL GRADUATES DINE.

New York Alumni of the University Hold Their Annual Banquet.

The third annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University, Canada, was held last night at the Hotel Majestic, some fifty members attending. The menu card contained the names of such toothsome and patriotic dishes as filet of sole à la Kitchener and punch à la Fashoda. The decorations consisted of British and American flags.

The first toast on the card was "The President," and was responded to heartily by

ROOSEVELT AT BUFFALO

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded to the Republican Candidate Upon His Arrival There.

HE MAKES A LONG SPEECH

Asks Who, What, and Where Are the Democrats, and Promises to Punish Canal Frauds When He Finds Them.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The greatest reception accorded to Col. Roosevelt since his Carnegie Hall meeting in New York occurred in Buffalo this afternoon and evening. When the Roosevelt party arrived an immense crowd of people was in waiting, and the streets from the Erie Railroad stopping place to the hotel were lined with enthusiastic crowds. A special train had met the candidate's party at Attica, containing a delegation headed by George Urban, Jr., Edward H. Butler, George E. Matthews, and William C. Warren. The carriages containing the party were escorted by 100 mounted men, attired as Rough Riders, and the salutation along the route amounted almost to an ovation, the carriage in which Col. Roosevelt sat being stopped several times while people shook hands with the candidate.

When the party arrived at the hotel immense crowds about the entrance forced their way into the lobby, and while the party was registering, compelled both Col. Roosevelt and Dr Depew to make a few remarks of welcome. When the candidate and his party were shown to rooms, they found they could not remain there, but were compelled to go to the parlors, where the genera' public was received for about an hour.

At 7:15 in the evening Col. Roosevelt, escorted by the Rough Riders and the Roosevelt-Woodruff Wheel Club, left the hotel and started over to the east side, where three meetings had been arranged. One of these meetings was distinctively a gathering of Polish citizens, and one an assemblage of Germans. The other speakers, in addition to Col. Roosevelt, at these meetings were Col. Abraham Gruber, John Proctor Clark, and John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State.

WARM WELCOME FOR ROOSEVELT.

After attending these meetings and speaking at all of them, Col. Roosevelt was driven to Music Hall, where the great meeting of the night had been arranged. The hall, which is the largest auditorium in Western New York, was crowded to the doors, over 5,000 people being inside the building. While the audience waited for the opening of the meeting the band of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, played patriotic airs. Col. Roosevelt received an enthusiastic welcome when introduced by the Chairman, George Urban, Jr. Despite the fact that he had spoken at twelve meetings during the day and at three just preceding the one at Music Hall, he talked at length. In the course of his speech he said:

"The Democratic Party! A Democrat! Where are—what are—they? Is it the party of Bryan or Palmer or Hill? Who can tell? On the one side of Mr. Hill, now recognized as a leader, are the silver plank supporters of the Chicago convention. On the other side, with averted faces from both Hill and the Chicago platform people, is the respectable element, headed by Palmer and standing for a decent financial system. In the middle, with a foot ready to turn to either side, is Hill, standing for nothing, representing nothing. On the fence, as the procession passes, is Tammany, beckoning to assist it in debauching the State as they have debauched the greatest city in the world.

"The silver part of this combination marches slightly in the van, and with votes of not respectability or decency, commands the situation. But they have been told to keep quiet and assist as a unit in putting the party in power in the State. Then they are promised that they will receive support when the National issue arises. Do not let them dodge, for that is a little meaner than it is to be on the wrong side. Let them say whether they are for gold or silver.

DISHONESTY IN THE CANALS.

"They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. If I am elected Governor I will see that no dishonesty is allowed, and if any man is dishonest or has been dishonest assuredly I will punish him, no matter what personal or political influence he may have. They talk about honest canals, but they do not dare to raise their voices about either honest or dishonest money. They dare not do it because they do not dare to talk on any issue unless they think they can gain votes by it.

"I want you to know the way that Republicans act when confronted with charges of mismanagement, look at the canal affair. Some few years ago a Republican Senator in the State Senate tried to have gross mismanagement of the canals investigated, but a Democratic presiding officer kept the Senate in deadlock until the matter was dropped. This year a cry of fraud was raised, and the Republican Party, through its Republican Governor, at once began and completed an investigation.

"All that I have to go on is the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Black, which report is in itself the best possible testimony that the Administration of the State sought only the closest scrutiny into the management of the canals and the widest publicity for the results of that scrutiny. My opponents can say no more than I say, namely, that I will at once take up the matter and probe it to the bottom; that wherever there has been mismanagement or faulty system, this shall be corrected if it is a matter of administration and laid before the Legislature if it is a matter for legislation, and that wherever there has been misconduct or corruption it shall be punished, no matter who the individual may be. They can say no more than this, and who do you think will keep the word best, myself or Tammany?

"You know well that every honest official whose office is to be investigated hopes for the election and that every dishonest official hopes for my defeat, because he knows that he would have some chance to save his head where an investigation would be conducted only for political purposes, to try to make party capital, and that he would have no chance at all where the investigation would be conducted as I should conduct it."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Speaking on the subject of the New York State Volunteers, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I believe the National Guard can be improved. I was three years in the National Guard, and during this Summer I saw some service in actual warfare. I am the greatest believer in the National Guard, and I should take in it no prefunctory interest, but I should treat it as it deserves to be treated, as one of the most important interests of the State, for upon its efficiency may depend not only the welfare of the State, but even the honor of the Nation in the event of war. I shall try to see not only that the National Guard is well armed and well equipped, not only that it is managed on the best system, but also that its officers are the very best to be had. I do not believe that the National Guard should in any way be mixed up in politics, and all appointments I have to make to it shall be made solely with the view to the best interests of the Guard and the best interests of the people.

"Here again I ask you to take my past performance as a warrant for my present promise. I shall apply to the management of the National Guard and to the management of the volunteer soldiery of this State the principles I applied in handling my own regiment of volunteers in the face of the enemy. I strove to see that they were well clothed and well fed, that they received proper medical attendance, and, in short, were cared for in every way. I saw that they reached the highest point of soldierly proficiency in the performance of their duties, and in making appointments and promotions among the officers and non-commissioned officers alike I paid heed to two things: merit and public interests."

Early in the evening, while Col. Roosevelt was being awaited at Music Hall, the audience there was addressed by Chauncey M. Depew, and by Judge William K. Olcott. Mr. Depew introduced his speech by saying that it was his business to hold the fort until Col. Roosevelt arrived. Referring to the wars in which the United States had been engaged, he said they have been sentimental wars. Referring to Andrew Carnegie's interview on the Philippines, he said Carnegie thought the only thing to do was to "scuttle and run." "I believe in assuming the responsibility in the spirit of Bunker Hill." In conclusion, Mr. Depew paid a glowing tribute to Col. Roosevelt's war record, and in referring to his round robin said it was the means of bringing back our sick boys.

B. Altman & Co.

Newest shapes in French Calf, Kid and Patent Leather Walking Boots, also Kid, Patent Leather and Satin Slippers and Ties, for Evening and Dress occasions.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

800 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots, per pair, $2.40

300 Pairs Ladies' Kid Top Patent Leather Boots, per pair, $3.35

ROOSEVELT ON THE ROAD.

Republican Candidate and His Companions Address Crowds in Towns Between Elmira and Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Col. Roosevelt's party left Elmira this morning at 10 o'clock. The first stop to-day was made at Corning, where Col. Roosevelt spoke particularly to the railroad men on the interests of labor, calling attention to the improvement that had been made in labor conditions under the Republican Administration. He said there was now less need of further legislation than there was of giving a fair trial to the laws already on the statute book by seeing that they were enforced. The rest of the speech at Corning was devoted to an appeal to vote for a party that would be sure to be honest, not divisibly honest, on questions of finance and many other public interests.

Dr. Depew spoke in his usual style, telling a few stories. He talked about the benefit of the Dingley tariff law and how it had assisted the cut-glass workers of Corning.

At Addison about 1,500 people gathered at the station and listened attentively to the remarks of Col. Roosevelt. Besides brief remarks upon honesty of purpose in State and National politics, he spoke of the Raines liquor law, saying: "The present excise law is the subject of attraction in this campaign. You will remember that the old excise law paid into this county $15,000, and you also know that the present law brings into the county $55,000." He asserted that the repeal of the Raines law would result in a heavy increase of taxation.

At Cameron, Steuben County, a large crowd had gathered, and Col. Roosevelt was introduced by Dr. Depew, who said: "Here is the man whom you can call on at the State Capitol in Albany next Winter. He isn't doing any rough riding at present, but he's doing straight talking." Col. Roosevelt talked upon the support of National issues in the same line as he did at other stations.

At Canisteo Col. Roosevelt spoke to about 300 people, appealing to them to stand for honest currency and honest administration of public affairs in the State. Dr. Depew spoke at greater length. He said that two years ago he had visited this place. Then all the farmers who raised sheep were poor by thinking, and because of the Wilson bill not a sheep in the country dared look an honest man in the face. Now things were changed, and he asked that the party which he said had changed them be supported by the vote of the State.

At Hornellsville it was decided to stop twenty-five instead of fifteen minutes. A flatcar had been provided there as a platform, and, the special being backed up against it, Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Depew, and John T. McDonough stepped upon it. As at Corning, Col. Roosevelt addressed himself to the railroad men. He said, in part:

"I have long been thrown in rather close ties of intimacy with certain of the leading representatives of the interests of those wageworkers who are known as railroad men. [Applause.] What I am saying to you now I have said time and again for a number of years, so you will not misunderstand the motive. It has seemed to me, on the whole, that there was no class of citizens to whom more was owing for the intelligent manner in which they help themselves and one another, and, therefore, help the community. I think that the attitude they have formally taken in reference to their own peculiar interests, simply as ordinary citizens of the State, is an attitude well worthy of imitation among all classes of our countrymen. I feel that they for that very reason should receive especial consideration—not an unfair consideration as against any other groups of men, of course, but from the great interests with which they deal, because of the fact that they form such a large body and because of the fact that they have, as a rule, performed their duties of citizenship with such intelligence, with so sharp an eye to their own interests, and so patriotic a regard for the interests of the community—for these reasons they have earned the right to receive careful and full consideration of every proposition they advance.

"Remember that in New York, when I was administering the Police Department there, that on a number of occasions some of the best advice I got was from consultation with representatives of the engineers' and firemen's associations. I also consulted with the conductors' association, but it happened that I did not have matters that brought me into contact with them quite as much as the others. I think it most important that every public man should try to keep in touch with all the great labor interests of the State, not to favor them improperly, but so that he can find out what they wish, what they need, so that he can meet them half way and give it to them when it is possible so to do. [Applause.]

"I appeal to you to stand by us because we stand for a party of justice and fair play; because in this election we stand for civic honesty in the State; because we stand for an unstained judiciary, and because we stand in National matters for the coinage of honest money and for the upholding of the American flag by upholding the Administration of President McKinley.

Dr. Depew then spoke briefly. He said that everybody knew how Roosevelt had chased the Spaniards at Santiago, and now he was chasing the Democrats up Salt River. He was afraid that a little railroad called the Susquehanna and Buffalo would take all the business away from the Erie, Central, and other big roads after election. He had seen a sign at a station below saying "Take to the woods," and he believed that the Democrats would just crowd to that road.

At Dr. Depew was about to finish his speech some one in the audience asked where was the prosperity he mentioned. Mr. McDonough was the next speaker. He said that the shops, mills, and factories and workmen of the State all evidenced the return of prosperity. The mills at Troy and Cohoes were running on over time. The great shops at West Albany were busier than they had been for years. The returns to the Labor Bureau showed that whereas in March, 1897, one out of every four men in all the labor unions of the State was idle during the whole Winter, now only one out of every sixteen was reported idle for the quarter ended June 30, 1898, while the earnings had increased largely. Now, instead of importing manufactured goods, we are making them at home and selling them abroad. We are selling steel rails to India, steel plates for ships to Belfast, door, sashes, and blinds to Scotland, locomotives to China and Japan, wagons to Africa, glass made at Corning to all Europe, and are building battleships for Russia.

John Proctor Clarke and Rough Rider Taylor both spoke.

Short stops were made at Castile and Silver Springs, and short addresses made in those towns, as well as at Warsaw and at Depew, where there were very large crowds. Buffalo was reached at 4:30 o'clock.

Registration Case Before Grand Jury.

Deputy Superintendent of Elections Mendell yesterday presented the first case of illegal registration before the Grand Jury. The accused was John Hetherington of 403 East Seventy-ninth Street, who registered on Oct. 15. Hetherington had rented the house in Seventy-ninth Street on Oct. 1, but his wife's serious illness prevented his moving into it until Oct. 11. It was charged against him that he registered from a district in which he had not resided since thirty days before election day. The Grand Jury refused to indict him.

Answer to a Correspondent.

Henry Morgan—John Ford represents the Twenty-first Assembly District in the State Senate, and he is a candidate for re-election.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

B. Altman & Co. will offer Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, a large quantity of fine Modern Rugs and Carpets, consisting of Hamidea, Gulistan, Kirman and Osmani Carpets in soft delicate colors, for Parlor, Music Room or Chamber; rich dark colors for Library and Dining Room, and, in addition, the following special lots:

100 Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 8 feet long, at $12.50

100 Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 8 feet long, at $14.50

100 Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 9 feet long, at $17.00

100 Antique Daghestan Rugs, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet wide, by 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet long, at $14.00

THE JUDICIARY MOVEMENT

Executive Committee of the Committee of 100 Begins Work.

A GENERAL APPEAL FOR HELP

Signers of the Petition for the Renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen Asked to Assist.

The Executive Committee appointed on Monday to take charge of the lawyers' movement for the re-election of Justices Daly and Cohen began business in earnest yesterday, and before night had its plan of campaign well outlined and all the preliminary arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the work committed to its care. Robert Grier Monroe, Chairman of the committee, devoted the entire day to this object, and expressed himself well satisfied with the results achieved.

One of the first acts of the committee was to prepare a circular to be sent to each of the 3,000 and more lawyers who have signed the petition for the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen. The circular, over the signature of James C. Carter, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, requests those who are willing to participate in the work in their respective Assembly districts to communicate with Mr. Monroe. The circular also says:

This committee has been organized and is prepared to conduct a campaign to uphold the independence of the judiciary. Thirty-five hundred members of the bar of this county respectfully petitioned the nominating conventions of the two great parties to act upon the principle that Judges whose terms are expiring, and who have demonstrated their fitness by their conduct on the bench, should be renominated; and that, in respect to new candidates, those only should be selected whose established character furnished an assurance to the public of competency and integrity. Tammany Hall has declined to recognize these principles and has refused to renominate Judge Daly on the ground that he did not show Tammany Hall, or its political leaders, "proper consideration."

The gravity of the issue presented by this flagrant attack upon the independence of our courts is fully appreciated by the bar of New York. They cannot discharge the duties they owe to the public and obtain justice for their clients if the Judges on the bench are to be made subservient to political or personal interests. They have appealed to the citizens of New York, whose dearest interests are thus imperiled, to rebuke this base attempt upon judicial independence and integrity. The direct way to accomplish this result is to secure the election of Judge Daly and Judge Cohen. For this purpose prompt and vigorous action is necessary. The committee asks your assistance.

Each member of the bar in sympathy with this movement should give his views are brought to the attention of all his clients voting in this county. For this purpose the committee provides ample facilities, asking you to furnish merely the names and addresses, and, if you choose, the location of the law firm, and to sign the communication. Please forward to this committee the names of others in sympathy with the movement.

In similar crises the bar has made a similar appeal to citizens without distinction of party; and the appeal has been answered with decisive effect. In no previous instance has the public been so fully united in a cause as it is at present.

The committee has engaged one-half of the ground floor of the American Surety Building, at 100 Broadway, as the principal headquarters for the campaign. The rooms, beginning to-day, will be open from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., and will be in charge of John A. Henneberry. Up-town headquarters are at the Gilsey House, where the members of the Executive Committee and others may be found every evening after 8 o'clock.

On the signs over the headquarters and on all the official printing of the committee will appear the legend "Independence of the Judiciary," which has been adopted as a campaign motto.

All the members of the Executive Committee were present at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Monroe offices the others being John D. Kernan, Oliver P. Buel, Anson G. McCook, Edward J. McGuire, Paul D. Cravath, and Gibson Putzel. The meeting was attended also by James C. Carter and Elihu Root. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, during which time all the details of the campaign were considered.

It was announced that Jacob H. Schiff had consented to act as Treasurer of the committee. After consultation with him today a Finance Committee will be appointed, and the work of raising campaign funds will be begun. Meetings are now on during and speakers will also be appointed to-day. A committee on printing and literature was appointed yesterday, composed of William H. Rand, Jr., Charles E. Rushmore, Samuel H. Ordway, Lewis L. Delafield, Edward B. Whitney, and Calvin Tomkins.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee every day at 4 P. M. at the down-town headquarters. At the same hour there will be a daily meeting of lawyers and others interested in the movement for general discussion of the work of the campaign. The seating capacity of the headquarters is about 300, and it is expected that the rooms will be crowded every afternoon.

One of the decisions reached by the Executive Committee yesterday was to hold another mass meeting similar in character and purpose to last week's gathering at Carnegie Hall. The meeting will be held at Grand Central Palace on Thursday evening, Nov. 3. The list of speakers has not been made up, but it is said that Joseph H. Choate is one of those who will be invited to deliver addresses.

DEPUTY ARRESTED AND LET GO.

So the Police Say, but Superintendent McCullagh Denies It.

A citizen called at Police Headquarters yesterday and complained to Chief Devery that a Deputy Superintendent of Elections had been arrested the night before for creating a disturbance in the saloon of John Wenzel, at 172 Mercer Street, and had been let go by the policeman who arrested him. The citizen said that the deputy had drawn a revolver and threatened the bartender.

On investigation, it was learned, the police say, that Policeman Frederick Meade of the Macdougal Street Station had arrested a partially intoxicated deputy under the circumstances described. Policeman Meade said that he had met Superintendent McCullagh in the street, and that the Superintendent had taken the deputy's shield, club, and pistol from him, and had then taken off with the man. Meade said he had given the man up because the bartender did not want to make a complaint against him.

Chief Devery told the policeman he had no right to hold court in the street, and that he had done wrong in giving up the man. The Chief directed Inspector Brooks to investigate the case and prefer charges against the policeman. The policeman said he did not know the name or number of the deputy, but had been told by him that he lived at 79 Greenwich Street.

Superintendent McCullagh denied that any such incident had happened. He said that no deputy of his had been arrested and let go.

A NEW TOBACCO COMPANY

Incorporation Papers Filed at Albany for a Concern with $10,000,000 Capital.

MAY RIVAL THE GREAT TRUST

Conflicting Rumors in Financial Circles Leave the Objects and Purposes of the New Organization Involved in Obscurity.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The Union Tobacco Company of America, capitalized at $10,000,000, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company's capital is composed of $2,000,000 preferred stock and $8,000,000 common stock. Its principal office is to be in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and it proposes to manufacture and sell tobacco in all its forms. The Directors are Francis G. Ingersoll and Charles M. Billings of New York City and William M. Coleman of Brooklyn, each of whom has 250 shares of stock, which is valued at $100 a share. The company paid to the State a corporation tax of $12,500.

The attorneys for the Union Tobacco Company of America are Seward, Guthrie & Steele. Messrs. Guthrie and Steele said yesterday that, while they had incorporated the company for some of their clients, they were not at liberty to talk of the new corporation, and declined to give a hint of its plan and scope or of the real promoters of the enterprise. The men named as Directors are, as is usual in such cases, "dummies." One is a clerk; the others have no place in any Directory of New York or Brooklyn.

While the course of the stock market is not considered a correct gauge of circumstances affecting an industry, it was remarked that when the news of the incorporation of the Union Tobacco Company was published the common stock of the American Tobacco Company, which at the opening of the Stock Exchange sold at 125½, declined to 123⅝, but quickly rallied, and the last sale was at 130½, against 126, the last sale on Monday. At the same time, two stories, neither of which was confirmed or found to be without foundation, were current in the Wall Street district. One was that the new company was formed by men of the Tobacco Trust, or who are or have been prominently identified with it, who are dissatisfied with its management, who have unlimited capital at their disposal, through an understanding with John D. Rockefeller and others identified with the Standard Oil Company, and who proposed to start in formidable rivalry to the trust. It was further stated that at the start the new company would make a specialty of the manufacture of cigarettes, and that when permanent officers were elected they would be found to be tobacco men who have been among those at the head of the American Tobacco Company.

A more specific statement named W. H. and James G. Butler of St. Louis and W. A. Marburg of Baltimore, the latter of the firm of Marburg Brothers, bought out by the Tobacco Trust in 1891, as interested in the new company. Another report was that the Union Tobacco Company was simply a revival, under the best of financial auspices, of the Continental Company, and that a policy of comity of interest between it and the Tobacco Trust as to plug tobacco would be followed. Nobody in the lower Wall Street leaf tobacco trade appeared to have any information in regard to the Union Company.

George Arents, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, said last night that he had read the announcement of the incorporation of the Union Tobacco Company at Albany, and that he was unable from it to say who the promoters of the enterprise were or what would be the operation of the company. He declined further to discuss the matter.

HOTEL SWINDLER KEPT BOOKS.

Police Say the Lists Are a Record of His Misdeeds.

When Jacob B. Cook, who was arrested as a hotel swindler Monday night at the Grand Hotel, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, Detectives Brown and Frazer produced a list of hotels, with amounts in dollars opposite, which they had taken from the man's trunk, and which is believed to represent his swindlings. Cook is fifty-three years old, of plausible manner, and well dressed. The specific charge against him was made by the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, who said that Cook had lived at the hotel for several days following Oct. 7, and left owing $28. S. B. Pinckney, clerk of the Hotel Cadillac, at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, testified that the man had swindled his hotel out of $13. The man was held in $200 bail on the Windsor Hotel charge.

The detectives found in the man's trunk a lot of keys and the list of hotels, opposite the names of which are names said to be his aliases. The list of New York hotels is as follows:

Windsor, D. J. Curtice	$28.00
Continental, D. J. Curtice	7.00
Cadillac, D. J. Curtice	13.00
Westminster, D. J. Curtice	24.50
Marlborough, D. J. Curtice	24.50
Park Avenue, D. J. Curtice	24.50
St. Cloud, D. J. Curtice	3.00
Grand Central, J. H. Cadds	17.50
Sturtevant, D. J. Curtice	21.00
Virginia, D. J. Curtice	3.00

Then followed the entries: Pinkham, $100; Robinson Press, $100; Otto Eiseman, $100. These entries were of Boston hotels:

Quincy, D. J. Curtice	$21
United States, B. J. Clark	21
Brunswick, B. J. Clark	16
Boston Tavern, B. J. Clark	7
Mrs. Brown, B. J. Clark	25

Then followed: ——, Boston, $100; Bliss, 57 West 17, $10; Works, 56th Street, $12; Mrs. Bidwell, $35. There was also found in the man's room a copy of Vol. I., No. 1, of The Anglo-Saxon, a periodical, with the name of Curtice as editor. The offices were said to be in the St. James Building, but the detectives said that no such paper or man had an office there.

DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF.

It pays to secure the best. Why not use the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist? For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

DEFENSES OF OUR COASTS

Work Accomplished and Contemplated Described in Gen. Wilson's Annual Report.

MANY BIG GUNS TO BE MOUNTED

Principal Harbors and Seacoast Cities Will Be Safe from Attacks from the Sea—Improvements of Rivers and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The annual report of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has been made to the Secretary of War. In consequence of the war with Spain that portion of the report relating to fortifications is most interesting. Upon this point Gen. Wilson says:

"While no hostile attacks were made upon our coasts during the war with Spain, the operations of the American fleet on the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico have amply demonstrated the value of coast defenses, including shore batteries and submarine mines, in resisting naval attacks. It may be confidently asserted that the completion of the projects upon which operations are now in progress will practically insure the safety of our principal harbors and seacoast cities against any attacks from the sea.

"One other important deduction may also be drawn from the results of the war, viz.: The great value and efficiency of the rapid-fire gun. It is gratifying to report that not only has a considerable number of these rapid-fire guns been mounted during the year, but that provision has been made for the manufacture and emplacing of a large additional number.

"Existing projects for seacoast defenses contemplate the emplacement of about 500 heavy guns of eight, ten, twelve, and sixteen inches calibre; of about 700 rapid-fire guns of various calibres, and of about 1,000 mortars. These figures are subject to slight changes as minor revisions are made and additional localities included. The estimated approximate cost of the engineering work connected with the installation of this armament is $55,000,000.

"Since the inauguration of the modern coast-defense system, appropriations amounting to $19,110,333 have been made. There was allotted from the $50,000,000 defense fund placed at the disposal of the President $5,653,000 for work under the engineers. Provision has been made for mounting 288 heavy seacoast guns, 254 rapid-fire guns, and 312 mortars, or about 57 per cent. of the total projected armament of heavy guns, 36 per cent. of the rapid-fire guns, and 31 per cent. of the mortars. This armament is disposed at 71 localities in 29 harbors of the United States.

"The estimates for the next year are:

"Gun and mortar batteries, $4,410,000; purchase of land for fortifications, $300,000; protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications, $100,000; preparation of plans for fortifications, $5,000; sea walls and embankments, $2,500; torpedoes for harbor defense, for the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them, for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, needful casemates, cable galleries, &c., to render it possible to operate submarine mines, and for continuing torpedo experiments, $100,000; total, $4,917,500."

Taking up the subject of river and harbor improvements, Gen. Wilson says that experiment has shown that the system of providing funds for carrying on continuously or completing certain works has heretofore resulted in materially reducing cost. He says that if this system is restricted to works fully justified by the interests of commerce, it will secure an economical one, providing the appropriations are so made as to avoid delays in payments to contractors. He points out that some difficulty has already been met with in endeavoring to convince contractors that they may look to Congress for full payment if they push their work.

Detailed estimates for the improvement of rivers and harbors next year include the following:

Lubec Channel, Me., $30,000; Bar Harbor, Me., $50,000; Union River, Me., $30,000; Carver's Harbor, Me., $25,000.

Newburyport Harbor, Mass., $100,000; Harbor of Refuge, Cape Ann, Mass., $250,000; Gloucester Harbor, Mass., $100,000; Boston Harbor, Mass., under the act of 1867, $100,000; Boston Harbor, project of 1892, $165,750; Nantucket, Mass., Harbor of Refuge, $50,000; Woods Hill Channel, Mass., $75,000; New Bedford Harbor, Mass., $25,000.

Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I., $400,000; Newport Harbor, R. I., $25,000; Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge, $100,000; Block Island, R. I., harbor of refuge, $25,000; Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I., $25,000.

Duck Island Harbor, Conn., $25,000; New Haven, harbor of refuge, Conn., $28,000; New Haven, Conn., breakwaters, $100,000; Bridgeport Harbor, Conn., $25,000.

Gowanus Creek, New York Harbor, $25,000; Harlem and East Rivers, N. Y., $100,000; East River and Hell Gate, N. Y., $100,000; New York Harbor, $300,000; Hudson River, N. Y., $100,000. Raritan River, N. J., $25,000; Raritan Bay, N. J., $100,000.

Delaware River, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, $300,000; Delaware Bay, Del., harbor of refuge, $587,000; Wilmington Harbor, Del., $175,750; inland waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Va., to Delaware Bay, $50,000.

Patapsco River and channel, Baltimore, Md., $400,000; harbor southwest of Baltimore, Spring Garden, $25,000; Potomac River, Washington, D. C., $100,000; James River, Va., $150,000; harbor at Norfolk, Va., $25,000; Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C., $150,000; Winyah Bay, S. C., $400,000; Savannah Harbor, Ga., $50,000; Savannah River, Ga., $25,000; Cumberland Sound, Georgia, and Florida, $100,000; St. Mary's River, Fla., $200,000; Sabine Pass Harbor, Texas, $300,000; Galveston Harbor, Texas, $50,000; mouth of the Yazoo River and harbor at Vicksburg, $510,000.

Mississippi River, between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, $673,335; Mississippi River, between Missouri and St. Paul, $826,666; Mississippi River, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, $397,357; reservoirs at head waters of Mississippi River, $270,000; Missouri River above Sioux City, Iowa, $250,000.

Cumberland River, Tennessee and Kentucky, below Nashville, $200,000; Cumberland River above Nashville, $500,000; Tennessee River above Chattanooga, $1,000,000; Ohio River from Pittsburg to its mouth, $500,000; movable dams Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Ohio River, $497,500; Monongahela River, West Virginia, $350,000; harbor at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., $300,000; Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $1,427,740; Hay Lake Channel, Mich., $200,000.

Buffalo Harbor, $485,490; Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y., $100,000; Oswego Harbor, N. Y., $50,000; Capt Vincent Harbor, N. Y., $75,000.

Deep Water Harbor, San Pedro Bay, Cal., $400,000; Mississippi River, from head of the passes to mouth of Ohio River, under Mississippi River Commission, $3,488,333; Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, under Missouri River Commission, $486,000.

WITHDREW FRANCHISE REQUEST

Plainfield Street Railway Company Makes an Unexpected Move.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 25.—A public hearing was given by the Common Council last night on the ordinance granting a franchise to the Plainfield Street Railway Company for the extension of its route to the eastern limits of the city. The Council Chamber and ante-rooms were crowded with citizens, who had been interested in the agitation for better terms. After the hearing was opened many of them spoke upon the subject, nearly all protesting against the granting of a franchise in perpetuity, as is proposed in the ordinance.

Secretary Riker of the street railway company was present at the meeting, and made an address, in which he alleged that the company had never made any money in the past, and that it was the duty of the city to grant this new franchise in order that the enterprise might be made to pay. Councilman Barrows finally moved that the hearing be adjourned for two weeks. This caused Mr. Riker to announce that the company would withdraw the application, which was finally done in writing. This turn of affairs caused much surprise, but it is believed in some quarters that it is a manoeuvre on the part of the trolley company to secure concessions.

Education for Poor Boys in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—Incorporation papers have been filed for the Brightside Educational Corporation, a charitable organization in connection with the American Boys' League, which proposes to establish a town near Denver for the support and education of poor boys. A tract of land has been secured ten miles from this city, and the Brightside school for boys, which has been conducted here for the past five years, is to be established there.

Englishmen to Buy Colorado Mines.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—George Crawford has left for New York to conclude the sale of 1,000 acres of mineral land on South Mountain, Grand County, to an English syndicate for $2,500,000. Mr. Crawford is also closing a sale of mines at Twin Lakes, near Leadville, for $500,000.

THE ONLY SAFE PLACE

For your Securities and Valuables is in a Safe Deposit Box.

THE MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

IN THE EQUITABLE BUILDING,

120 BROADWAY,

are the

SAFEST AND BEST.

NEWMAN CHILDREN'S RECORD.

Arrested So Often the Brooklyn Police Say They Are Degenerates.

According to the Brooklyn police, the Newman children of 798 Atlantic Avenue are degenerates. The latest of the Newmans to get into the meshes of the law is John, a bright boy of fifteen. John was arrested early yesterday morning charged with stealing a bicycle worth $75 from the home of Albert F. Hollahan, at 65 Livingston Street. Magistrate Steers held him for the Grand Jury.

Every one of John's brothers and one sister have been arrested at various times. Edward, fourteen years old, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing. Celia, ten years old, and William, thirteen years old, were arrested on Sept. 10 last on a charge of shoplifting. William was again arrested about two weeks ago on a charge of stealing from a grocery store. He is to be tried next Monday. The books of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Brooklyn, show that the Newman youngsters have been in the hands of the society fourteen times within the last seven years.

The father of the children died about a year ago. Their mother says she cannot control them. Neither of the parents was ever arrested.

HARBOR COLLISIONS IN THE FOG.

Several Were Reported, but None Was of a Serious Nature.

A heavy fog hung over the rivers and bays yesterday morning till 10 o'clock. A number of slight collisions occurred, and there were a great many narrow escapes. All ferries were delayed.

The General Hancock, on the 8:15 o'clock trip to Governors Island, had barely escaped hitting a tow when she ran afoul of the Pierrepont of the Atlantic Avenue Ferry. Coming back, the Hancock came near crashing into one of the Annex boats.

A collision occurred between the Glencove steamboat Idlewild and the Fulton Ferry boat Clinton off Pier 25 East River. The Idlewild had a considerable portion of her joiner work smashed, and her wheel box and paddle were broken. She was towed back to her pier by the tug W. F. Dalzell. The Clinton was not damaged. The passengers on each boat had a fright, but none was injured.

Nursery in West End Church.

Some time ago the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, had his attention called to the fact that many of the members of his congregation, as well as those of others in the neighborhood, were prevented from attending services on Sunday mornings by the fact that they could not leave their little children at home alone. He has now established a nursery and kindergarten, which is open for about an hour and a half in the chapel every Sunday morning during the time that the services are being held in the church.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:22	Sun sets...5:05	Moon sets...3:16	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:43	Gov. Isl'd...5:20	H. Gate....7:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:10	Gov. Isl'd...5:48	H. Gate....7:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Newlyn, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
U. S. Transport Obdam	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
South Cuba	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Ballanoch, La Plata	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston		7:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana,

The Wanamaker Store

The Inside of a Home

THE outside of a home is a matter between your purse, your architect, your landlord and your locality. It is seldom within one's absolute control. The inside of a home is a matter largely of taste and textiles. Most women,—and a few men,—know that interior decoration is a matter more of taste than of money.

Beautiful interiors are easy to the unlimited purse, but by no means confined to it. If the home-maker is given wide possibilities in matters of choice, it compensates for limited possibilities in matters of expense, and this is the more marked when the energy of such a store as this is devoted to the cheapening of prices. Given these resources, the artistic eye and the quick judgment of effect will make the bare rooms blossom and glow at a surprisingly small cost.

It is precisely these resources that such a stock of decorative matters as is shown on our third floor supplies. We aim to give unlimited choice, not only in price, but in color and effect.

And we are constantly on the lookout for the new things. Note the new Crepe and Crete curtains, the new sash-curtain stuffs, the never-ceasing stream of lace-curtain and portiere values.

Looking Forward to the Horse Show

IT is not a whit too soon for the best dressed men in the world (New Yorkers), to be thinking of their dress accessories for the coming Horse Show. We particularly want to supply you with Shirts, Scarfs and Gloves. Orders for Dress Shirts booked now will be ready in ten days. We have in our shirts-to-order department the three different weights of Madopolam (French long cloth), used by the famous Paris chemisiers.

In Scarfs, we get the exclusive squares of Spitalfield and Macclesfield woven silk, of which we make to order your own particular shape. We have sixteen different weaves in white alone, and seventy-five in different colors and combinations.

In Gloves. We have imported a particular shade of gray velvety reindeer, which we call the "Horse Show Gray."

We anticipate inspection.

Rugs and Some Carpets The happy-go-lucky way of buying Oriental rugs is by the bale. It is quick, but uncertain. In a bale of twenty, there may be ten that are desirable. The retailer must get enough for the ten to pay for the twenty.

We buy our rugs *singly*, and pick every one with care. You don't pay for anyone's mistakes when you buy here.

If you wish the best rugs in the world, we have them, in Shirvan, Daghestan, Bokhara, and all the other makes. If you wish a maximum of effect at a minimum of cost, come in and look over some of the Wilton and other Occidental makes. We are especially strong in the serviceable and handsome rugs of English, Scotch and American manufacture.

In this connection, let us tell you of a carpet bargain. Body Brussels,—no better all-around carpet is made. High class in colors and patterns, easily swept, clean, long-lasting and cheap. We have 25 of the dollar-and-a-quarter and dollar-thirty-five patterns that we are selling

At a Dollar a Yard.

We have a number of patterns in dollar a yard Velvet carpets, that we sell at 80c. yard.

Third floor.

Toilet Sets Far Below Market Value Many of these handsomely decorated sets are only one-half ruling prices. The remainder of this offering is priced at about two-thirds actual value. These 'way-down figures quoted below are possible only through the immensity of our recent purchase. The economy will be best understood through inspection of the goods.

At $3.50 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; 4 decorations in underglaze prints.
At $5 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; filled-in flower and gold decorations.
At $5 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; Oriental shape; underglaze decorations.
At $7 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; shaded grounds with flowers and gilt.
At $12 a set—Complete with covered slop jar; painted flower decorations and gilded.

A Little Sale of Cut Glass This offering is notable more for cheapness than magnitude. The articles are not many, but they are exceedingly fine and exceedingly low-priced. Rich cut glass dishes, nappies, celeries and olives, many of which were $5, are now all at one price—

$3.50 Each.

Some salts and peppers with sterling silver tops, that have been moderately priced at $1, now 75c.; some with plated tops at 15c., and others of pressed glass, sterling silver tops, at 25c.

Basement.

Sensibly-Priced Jewelry We sell jewelry as we sell other things,—the best of goods, the best of goods *only*, but at the Wanamaker prices, which are prices based on cost and not on sentiment.

New things have been coming in of late. Good and reliable things, but priced this way:

At $1—14-k. gold scarf pins; with single pearl settings, at $1.75 to $7.50.
At $2 pair—14-k. gold cuff pins; links, at $3.75; men's studs, set of 3, at $2.25.
At $4 to $12.50—18-k. gold wedding rings.
At $5—Pearl brooches, with 14-k. gold mountings.
At $7.50—Ladies' 5-stone opal rings, in 14-k. setting.
At $7 and upwards—14-k. gold lorgnette chains.

Broadway.

Another Dress Goods Bargain Told you Monday morning of ten thousand yards of Drap d'Etes, at 55c. a yard. Last night there were 750 yards left, about two-thirds of which are in black. If you come here the first thing this morning, you may still be supplied. If not, perhaps this next offer may console you,—

Worsted Granite Cloths, the good kind, made in France. Forty-five inches wide, and in eight colors,—three shades of blue, two shades of dahlia, two shades of green, one shade of garnet.

Fifty Cents a Yard

It is an excellent 75c. quality.

Rotunda.

Flannelette Wrappers Surprisingly little-priced are the pretty, warm, around-home garments of figured flannelette. Here are a few kinds from many:

At $1.25—Of black or blue figured flannelette; square yoke front and back; full front and fitted back; bretelles, collar and yoke trimmed with braid; lined to waist.
At $1.75—Of large figured flannelette; pointed yoke front and back; full front; back plaited from yoke to waist; large scalloped bretelles, yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with plaited cashmere and braid; body lined; with belt.
At $2—Of large figured flannelette; round yoke front and back; back plaited from yoke to waist; full front; yoke, collar and bretelles finished with plaited ribbon; body lined; with belt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Cheviot Suits Priced to Please You certainly will be pleased when you see these stylish, well-made, durable suits, and then learn that there's a saving of $3 on each suit. There are two kinds. You may safely choose either.

At $12—Of blue and black rough-faced cheviot; single-breasted sack suits; serge lined; hand-made collars and button-holes. As suitable for business wear as money can buy, and the regular $15 quality.
At $13.50—200 double-breasted suits of the usual $16.50 kind; all-wool, blue and black cheviots; serge lined; lap seams; hand-made collars and button-holes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Last Touch to the Toilet We are strong believers in the merits of the Queen Mary Toilet preparations, because we make them ourselves, know what they are, and have had years of experience with converts to their excellence. But we sell other kinds if you wish them.

For instance, the Bayley English Extracts, including every one of the "special" odors.

1 oz. bottles, 87c.; 2 oz., $1.40; 4 oz., $2.80.

The Bayley Soaps,—Sandal-wood, Windsor, Honey, Rose and Cold Cream, 25c. a cake.

Perfumed Wafers for the bath, 25c. bottle.
Wright's Bath Tablets, 38c. box.
Pasta Mack, for the bath, 38c. box.
Bayley's English Soaps, 25c. cake.
Spermaceti and Essence of Bouquet, 42c. cake.
Attar of Rose Soap, 75c. cake.
Liquid Soap, 50c. bottle.
Violet Liquid Glycerine Soap, 50c. bottle.

Full lines of the fine imported products of all the notable makers.

Tenth street.

All-Silk Umbrellas at $1.75 We have them for both men and women, and you'll search long and vainly for their equals at the price. These umbrellas are of good quality silk, close-rolling, with case to match, steel rod and tassel.

For Men—26 and 28-inch, all black.
For Women—24 and 26-inch, in navy blue and black, with natural wood and Dresden handles.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Fathers Knew Something

FOLKS who read nothing but the latest novel will be surprised to find how much the best part of the world's reading antedates our little lives. For more than 30 centuries men have been writing books—good books, too—full of adventure, sentiment and philosophy. Take a single century—the eighteenth, for example. Here are some names of that period selected from the

International Library of Famous Literature:

John Vanbrugh, Fenelon, Massillon, Count Anthony Hamilton, Montesquieu, George Berkeley, Joseph Addison, Alexander Pope, John Gay, Lady Montagu, Daniel De Foe, Jonathan Swift, William Cowper, Thomas Parnell, Le Sage, Matthew Prior, Sir Richard Steele, Edward Young, Voltaire, James Thomson, Lord Chesterfield, William Collins, David Hume, Thomas Paine, Joseph Butler, Mark Akenside, Viscount Bolingbroke, Horace Walpole, Thomas Gray, Bishop of Chichester, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Diderot, Rousseau, Tobias Smollett, John Wesley, Swedenborg, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, James Macpherson, Laurence Sterne, Samuel Foote, James Boswell, Thomas Chatterton, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Henry Mackenzie, Arthur Young, George Washington, Burger, G. A., Adam Smith, Alfieri, Mme. d'Arblay, William Blake, Bernardin de St. Pierre, George Crabbe, Charles Dibdin, Gilbert White, Goethe, Gibbon, Edmund Burke, Andre Chenier, Chateaubriand, Samuel T. Coleridge, Mme. de Staël, Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Jonathan Edwards, Charles Wesley, Rudolph Eric Raspe, Count de Buffon, Schiller

Do some of these names look strange—and suggest dry reading? Not a bit of it. Nothing stupid is admitted to the INTERNATIONAL'S pages.

Because the Library sweeps the literature of all nations and times from "The Oldest Story in the World" to the successes of this present year, it is truly INTERNATIONAL. It is also *international* because its makers are the foremost literary men of the two hemispheres. Donald G. Mitchell, equally well known as Ik Marvel; Andrew Lang, the eminent English scholar and critic; Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor are well known to every one interested in things literary.

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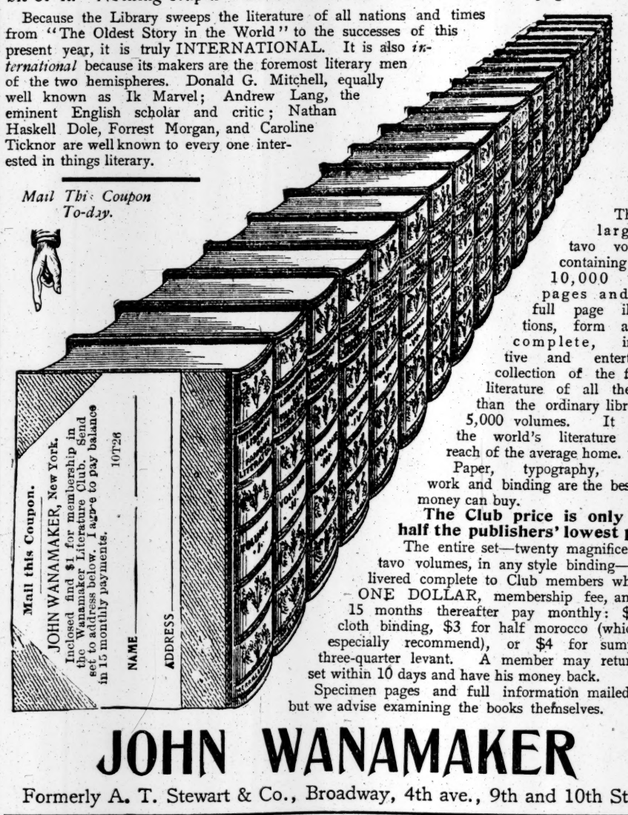

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Our Representatives Said to Have Power to Deal with the Philippine Question.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The American Peace Commission was in session all this afternoon. The deliberations of the Commissioners, however, had no relation to the question of the Cuban debt, upon which question the attitude of the United States has been strictly determined. The Commissioners discussed the Philippine question and decided upon the policy to follow. It is believed the American Commissioners have full power to deal with this matter as they may judge best in the interests of the United States.

The Gaulois to-day, referring to yesterday's joint session, says:

"It is certain that both sides will endeavor to gain time, the Americans not wishing to take up the Philippine question before the United States Congressional elections have taken place. They do not want a certain alleged mystery, previously disclosed by the Gaulois, to become known at present."

This refers to the allegation that there has been some agreement between the United States and Spain, outside of the protocol, regarding Spanish sovereignty, an allegation which The Associated Press has already declared, on high authority, to be untrue.

Continuing, the Gaulois affirms that the Spaniards are delaying a solution of the Cuban debt question until after the elections in the United States, "expecting then to get better terms," adding that it fears Spain does not perceive the advantages possible to her from the electoral situation in the United States.

THE MEDIATION OF FRANCE.

Dispatches Showing Her Action in the Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French Yellow Book, dealing with the part France took in the Spanish-American war, was published this morning. It comprises seventeen documents, and consists of a dry record of the exchange of dispatches with Madrid and Washington while arrangements were being made for the mediation of France. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, it is shown, cabled on Aug. 4 that the United States had accepted Spain's proposal that the peace negotiations be held at Paris, saying that President McKinley considered the United States Government thereby gave to the Spanish Government a mark of its good-will and to France a token of its confidence.

Another dispatch from M. Cambon, dated Aug. 13, announces the signing of the protocol, and adds that President McKinley had warmly thanked him for France's good offices, expressing satisfaction at seeing that the negotiations would continue at Paris. To this M. Cambon replied that he was very pleased at the confidence President McKinley displayed in the French Government and its representative. M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, cabled on Aug. 13 that he highly appreciated those thanks, which, he added, were striking proof that the "White House had never for one moment misunderstood the high motives which inspired our conduct."

Secretary Day, in a dispatch dated Aug. 15, addressed to M. Cambon, announced that a suspension of hostilities had been ordered, and expressed satisfaction at the fact that M. Cambon and France had contributed to this happy result.

The Yellow Book concludes with M. Delcasse's dispatches to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, informing them of the mediation of France and summarizing the negotiations.

Cuban Railroad Matters.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Yesterday afternoon Col. Hecker of the special commission to attend to the matter of transportation, presided at a meeting of the Directors of all the railroads at this end of the island. They are anxious to do the carrying for the Government, having a wholesome fear that the United States will build its own road, which would mean their ruin. Meanwhile freight rates continue exorbitant, water and rail transportation facilities and connections are miserable, and the commerce of the country is unable to recover from its present crippled condition because of the exactions of the railway corporations.

GEN. WOOD CONGRATULATED.

Santiago Board of Trade Praises the Military Governor's Work.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25.—The Santiago Board of Trade, representing the commerce of the province, has sent a special committee to wait upon Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, and to congratulate him upon the work he has already done. The committee also informed him that the Board of Trade had subscribed $100,000 for harbor improvements, and that the amount had been placed at his disposal to use as he might see fit. This action was entirely voluntary, and is considered to reflect the opinion of business men here as to American predominance.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SANTIAGO.

A Shell with Which Cuban Boys Were Playing Explodes.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25.—Last night, while two small Cuban boys were playing near the gas works with a six-inch conical shell it exploded with a tremendous noise, portions being hurled into the camp of the Fifth Immune Regiment.

Another portion struck the upper deck of the Reina de Los Angeles as the vessel was proceeding down the harbor with Col. Hood's Second Immune Regiment, but fortunately doing no damage. Col. Sergeant of the Fifth Immunes, hastily sent men to ascertain the cause of the explosion. They found one of the boys dead and the other badly wounded.

HAVANA'S STEEL DRY DOCK.

Neglect Has Made It Impossible to Move the Structure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Naval officers who have visited Havana harbor recently have reported that the fine new steel floating dry dock which was purchased by the Spanish Government in England and towed to Havana just prior to the outbreak of the war cannot be moved owing to neglect on the part of the Spanish officers and also to their inability to properly manage the dock.

The structure is large enough to take in any of our battleships and is completely equipped with a system of electrical control, which in the hands of apt American mechanics would make the dock of inestimable value to the American Navy at this particular time, when there is only one dry dock—that at New York—capable of taking in our big battleships.

The American officers think it probable that the fact that the dock is in the condition described is the only reason why the Spanish officials at Havana have not already made an effort to have the dock towed to Spain as it was towed from England to Havana.

Too Many Doctors at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A cable dispatch has been received by the War Department from Gen. Wood, saying that there are six more medical officers at Santiago than the service requires. This is taken to mean that the health conditions have improved very much.

Sick Spaniards to Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following cable message has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis, at Manila, and an affirmative reply has been sent:

Spanish transport ship, expected to arrive tomorrow from Barcelona, wishes to transport to Spain 800 of the 1,100 sick Spanish prisoners of war now here. This would relieve situation. Shall permission be given?

Insurgents Withdrawn from Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The insurgents have peaceably withdrawn to the distance desired by the American officers except at Caloocan, the northern suburb of Manila. The Sixth Artillery will go to Caloocan on Wednesday. It is thought probable that there will be no opposition to this movement.

Col. Withrow Acquitted.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—While Lieut. Col. C. L. Withrow of the Tenth Regiment of Immunes was acting last week as President of the court-martial which tried another officer for drunkenness and immoral conduct, the same charges were preferred against him and given to the press generally. It is announced now that Col. Withrow was acquitted by the court-martial. It is alleged that the reports of drunkenness in camp are exaggerated because of alleged spite work, and that Col. Withrow was the victim of such feeling caused by his enforcement of discipline and the arrest of officers and privates for disorderly conduct.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Charges that Chickamauga Camps Were Badly Located and that Sick Men Were Neglected.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 25.—The war investigating commission concluded the taking of testimony here to-day, and adjourned to meet at Huntsville to-morrow.

Major Charles F. King, Surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was one of the witnesses examined by the Commissioners today, said, in reply to a query from Gen. Wilson, that he had told men who had complained to him about the food "to go to the devil and eat what they had." Gen. Wilson remarked that he considered that it was a very improper reply, and he declined to further continue the examination of the witness.

Dr. Henry H. Lee, Major and Surgeon of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, said he had urged the removal of the camp from Chickamauga because he considered the water bad and because of the impossibility of getting [illegible] sinks. Major Benson, who was Inspector General of the First Division, Third Corps, at Chickamauga, said it had been impossible to enforce sanitary regulations at Chickamauga, because when men were arrested the courts would not punish them. He thought the camp site good, but said that some of the camps had been poorly located. He considered the men who had located the camps responsible for this state of affairs.

Major Woodbury, an engineer on Gen. Frank's staff, did not consider the site of Camp Thomas suitable for a permanent camp. He said he had after a rain seen water from the creek draining the camp, running into the in-take pipes of the camp pipe supply system. Capt. Fremont, who was Adjutant General of the Second Division, Third Corps, detailed the difficulties attending the government of the hospital of that division. He said that when attendants were complained to concerning neglect it was not uncommon for them to swear at the complainants. Dr. Fremont said Dr. Hubbard, who was at one time executive officer of the hospital, was tyrannical and overbearing.

Lieut. Col. Cabell of the Second Arkansas, who is a Lieutenant of regulars, told the Commissioners that he considered the condition of affairs at the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Army Corps horrible. He had seen a sick man lying in the rain, absolutely without protection, and had been informed by other officers that this was not the only case of the kind. The doctors did not know how to get supplies. Mule drivers acted as nurses, and, he had been told, many were in the habit of getting drunk and neglecting their patients. Dr. Schooler, he said, was the division surgeon at the time.

Fourth New Jersey Men Cold.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 25.—The Fourth New Jersey Regiment is suffering from the cold weather. There are no floors in its tents, and to-day the men appealed to their Colonel to help them. As no more lumber has been contracted for, the appeal fails.

GOLD BRICK SALESMAN HELD.

His Intended English Victims Testify Against Roe.

The swindler, variously known as Robert Roe, E. A. Martin, and O. N. Norton, who was arrested Sunday for attempting to sell a gold brick to two young Englishmen, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court. J. Algernon Wood and Reginald Baiss, the men he had attempted to swindle, were in court and told the story of their dealings with Roe.

Roe's attorney, Thomas P. Dinnean, moved the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that no crime had been committed in this county. If any crime, he said, had been committed in Oregon or New Jersey or Niagara Falls, the court had no jurisdiction. He argued further that no crime had been committed, because no money had been paid over.

Magistrate Pool held that Roe's letter to Wood's father was sufficient evidence that a crime had been intended, and held Roe in $5,000 bail for trial.

SHE BURIED A CAT, NOT A BABY.

Laugh Now on Hoboken Official Who Expected to Disclose a Crime.

Assistant Health Inspector Samuel Stanton of Hoboken is much amused over the farcical ending of a mystery he investigated. It appears that Sunday night one of the tenants of the house at 110 Garden Street saw another woman, a tenant of a neighboring house, go into the yard armed with a small shovel and dig a hole. She then looked cautiously at all the windows of the surrounding houses, and stole into her house, returning with a bundle, which she placed in the hole and buried. The next morning the onlooker hurried to the agent of the house, William C. Rudendender, and told him that she had witnessed the interment of a live baby.

Inspector Stanton, who heard the story, decided to disinter the bundle. He went to the yard armed with a shovel, and was not long in reaching the bundle, which was carefully lifted out, and as carefully unwrapped. The wrappings were about the body of a dead cat.

Brougham Struck by Trolley Car.

A brougham belonging to Dr. Charles E. Simons of 762 Madison Avenue had just deposited Dr. and Mrs. Simons at their door and was being turned around by the driver, John Dolan of 633 Union Avenue, when it was struck by a south-bound Madison Avenue trolley car and broken. The driver's scalp was cut and he was internally injured. He was carried into Dr. Simon's office, where his wounds were dressed, and was then sent home. The horses ran to Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where they were caught by Bicycle Policeman Rathgeber.

Britons Called "American Pigs."

The British steamship Heathfield, Capt. McKenzie, which arrived yesterday from Spanish and Mediterranean ports, has a United States flag painted on her funnel as a house emblem. At Almeria and Malaga the sight of this emblem led to the vessel's being regarded as American, and Capt. McKenzie and his men were frequently greeted as "Yankee pigs." No violence was attempted, however, and the Britishers took the abuse in a spirit of amusement.

New England Woolen Mills to Close.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Several woolen mills in New England are planning to shut down during the coming month, it is said. A dull market is given as the cause of the proposed curtailment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A court of inquiry is ordered to meet in Boston Oct. 26, at the request of First Lieut. Jeremiah G. Fennessy, Regimental Quartermaster Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to investigate certain allegations made in the public press of Boston as to his conduct between July 1 and Sept. 1. The court is directed to make a statement of facts found and to express an opinion on the merits of the case. Detail—Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Major Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; Capt. Edward T. Brown, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, Second Artillery, Recorder.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Graham D. Fitch, engineer officer United States Volunteers, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, Quartermaster of the Leiter United States Army General Hospital, Chickamauga, will make an inspection of all unserviceable medical property at that hospital, with a view to its final disposition by sale or destruction, in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army.

Major Henry C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, now at Omaha, will make an inspection of certain unserviceable property of the Signal Corps, now stored in the grounds of the Omaha Exhibition, for which Capt. Asbery W. Yancey, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is responsible, with a view to its sale or destruction, in accordance with such instructions as may be communicated to him by the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

Major Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during the month of November, from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of revolvers in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, now at West Tampa Hospital, Fla., is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will return to his proper station, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department: Major Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that post for temporary duty to relieve Major Ogden Rafferty. Major Rafferty, on being thus relieved, will return to his proper station, Willets Point, N. Y.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn P. Williamson is extended one month.

Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, is relieved from further duty at Chicago, and will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, and changed to a leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tackett will proceed from New York City to Mobile and on arrival there will report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, is detailed for duty in addition to his other duties as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to make regulations for the government of troops on transports, vice Col. Charles Bird, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, hereby relieved.

The leave of absence granted Major George E. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, is extended two months.

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Capt. John H. Fuchsius, Assistant Surgeon, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended five days.

Second Lieut. William S. Righter, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Benjamin B. Golden, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is extended fourteen days.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major William McC. Johnston, Surgeon Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Col. John S. Candler, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 23; First Lieut. Samuel Dieni, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to join his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Major Constant Williams is transferred from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Major Lipton M. O'Brien is transferred from the Nineteenth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the earliest practicable date, at the call of the President thereof, at San Francisco, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major David H. Kenzie, Third Artillery; Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; Capt. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third Artillery, Recorder.

Capt. Louis P. Brant, First Infantry, is directed to report to Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the army retiring board, appointed to meet at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties at Chattanooga, Tenn., will relieve Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties in charge of clothing at Chickamauga Park. Capt. Zalinski, upon being relieved, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge, under instructions of the Quartermaster General, of the construction of hospital buildings at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. Field is relieved from duty at Huntsville, Ala., and will proceed to Baltimore and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Major Henry C. Davis, Third Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that regiment only, on tender of resignation.

Second Lieut. George J. Austin, Eighth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States on tender of resignation.

First Lieut. Carl Fischer Hansen, First Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States on tender of resignation, to take effect Oct. 25.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Second Lieut. Tiemann N Horn, Second Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry H. Austin, Second Volunteer Cavalry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles T. Pollard, Assistant Surgeon, (now Major and Surgeon,) Fifth Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Morgan F. Knadler, Second Volunteer Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Florida, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to Montauk Point, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the disposal of public property at that place for which he is accountable.

First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Griffin, Ga., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Georgia volunteers.

Major David B. Wilson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Boston and assume the duty of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, to relieve Major John McF. Hyde.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. George S. Grimes, Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to the commanding officer of that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton P. Jones will proceed from Camp Wikoff to New Orleans, and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Fine W. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Frederick T. Leigh, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is extended fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Transfers in the Seventh United States Artillery: First Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Battery F to Battery H; First Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, from Battery H to Battery F.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, will proceed from Washington to Philadelphia, to pay the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Majors Clifford S. Walton and John W. Fogler, Additional Paymasters United States Volunteers, will proceed, under the directions of Major H. L. Rogers, Paymaster, to Baltimore and such other points in Maryland as may be necessary to make payments on muster-out to the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Major James T. Chase, First New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. Duncan C. Lee, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. R. O. Haubold, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank C. McGinley, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William C. Doane, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended seven days.

The leave of absence for ten days granted First Lieut. G. S. Ralston, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is extended seven days.

Majors Thomas C. Lebo, Sixth Cavalry, and Joshua L. Fowler, Tenth Cavalry, are detailed as members of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for service therewith during the examination of Captains only, vice Major William D. Beach, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Third Cavalry,) and Capt. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, who will resume their seats on the board during the examination of Lieutenants.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, Tenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Major Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry, promoted from Captain, Ninth Cavalry, subject to examination.

Major Joel T. Kirkman, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry, subject to examination.

Major Charles G. Penney, Eighth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry, subject to examination.

Major William H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry, subject to examination.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry.
Capt. Henry W. Sprole, Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. Edward A. Godwin, Eighth Cavalry.
Capt. Alexander Rogers, Fourth Cavalry.
Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry.
Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. Frank West, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. William P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. James A. Goodin, Seventh Infantry, aide-de-camp, promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, subject to examination.
First Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry.
First Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, Second Infantry.
First Lieut. Charles D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Lieut. Carl Reichmann, Ninth Infantry.
First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, First Infantry.
First Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry.
First Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, First Infantry.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk E. H. Roberts is appointed for duty on board the Helena, and his appointment for duty on the Marblehead is revoked.

The order to Assistant Engineer M. Plunkett, retired, is modified; he is detached as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Newport News, immediately.

Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, retired, is detached Nov. 1 as senior member of the Naval and Retiring Boards at Washington.

Surgeon J. D. Gatwood is ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene.

Assistant Engineer I. T. Cooper is ordered to League Island Oct. 26 for examination by the Board of Medical Surgery; after examination he is ordered home and to wait orders.

Rear Admiral J. A. Howell is ordered as senior member of the Naval and Retiring Boards at Washington, Nov. 1.

Surgeon H. Smith, retired, is detached from the Michigan and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Supply.

Surgeon O. Diehl is ordered to the Michigan.

Assistant Surgeon B. L. Wright is detached from the Supply and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign A. A. McKethan is detached from the Solace and ordered to take charge of the branch hydrographic office at Savannah, Ga.

Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached from the Puritan and ordered to Washington in November, for examination for retirement; then home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Theodore J. Arms is appointed, Oct. 25, on the Peoria.

Assistant Surgeon Holton C. Curl is appointed, Oct. 14, for the naval station at Bremerton.

Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre is ordered to be dismissed Oct. 24.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. Ross, Ensign H. G. Doherman, and Assistant Engineer G. A. Kolb are honorably discharged Oct. 24.

Ensign L. H. Talbot is ordered to the Peoria as watch and division officer.

Ensign W. C. Bliss is ordered to the Peoria as watch and division officer.

Assistant Engineer G. B. Massey is detached from the Resolute and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Resolute arrived at Tompkinsville Oct. 23.
Gloucester arrived at Philadelphia Oct. 24.
Wilmington arrived at Charleston Oct. 25.

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NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY MEETS

Representatives of the Six Army Corps Predominate in the Gathering.

CALIXTO GARCIA THE LEADER

Question of Disbanding the Army the Principal Topic of Discussion—Americans Considered Mere Temporary Visitors.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 25.—The first session of the Cuban Assembly was held yesterday at Santa Cruz del Sur. A majority of the members are military delegates, each of the six army corps being represented by eight—the First and Second Corps being stationed in the Orient District, the Third in Puerto Principe, the Fourth in Santa Clara, the Fifth in Matanzas and Havana, and the Sixth in Pinar del Rio.

The sensation of the Assembly was the appearance of Gen. Calixto Garcia as one of the delegates from the Fifth Army Corps, a fact which practicallly renders him supreme at the Assembly's sessions. His election to preside over the proceedings is considered a foregone conclusion, as it is conceded that he controls a majority of the delegates. The Cespedes faction is defeated. Its leaders now deny that they had any desire to discredit Gen. Garcia, and the attempt to impeach him before the Assembly will probably not be made.

The principal question for consideration will be that of disbanding the army. It is thought the Assembly will oppose disbanding until—in the words of one of the military delegates—"some assurance is received from President McKinley that he intends to observe the resolutions of the United States Congress regarding the absolute freedom of Cuba."

It being a military Assembly, the annexation party has but a small representation. One proposition to come up for discussion is that the army should remain an armed force for the purpose of policing and garrisoning the island from the beginning of next year, when the United States troops are expected to leave. The Assembly will appoint a committee to wait upon President McKinley regarding the status of Cuba, consisting probably of Garcia, Quesada, and Parraga, and it is predicted that the Assembly will remain in session, and the army, in any event, not be disbanded until the report of the committee is received. Owing to the scarcity of food and water, however, the Assembly will probably move, after a few sessions, to Marianao.

Another proposition to be brought before the delegates is the division of Cuba into four States, to be called Orient, now the Province of Santiago de Cuba; Camaguey, now the Province of Puerto Principe; Las Villas, now the Province of Santa Clara, and Occident, now the Provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. Between the proposed States of Camaguey and Las Villas would be a space of land which would be a special Federal district or territory, where the capital would be built—a new inland town for this specific purpose.

A delegate will propose the trial by court-martial of all officers in the Cuban Army who have permitted their men to disband.

It is said that the Assembly intends to show the world that it considers the Americans merely temporary visitors, who will evacuate the island shortly after the Spaniards.

PEACE PROCEEDINGS BLOCKED?

President Said to Have Received Disquieting Reports from the Commission in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—During this afternoon and to-night information received by the President from Paris has been informally discussed at the White House by Mr. McKinley and several members of his Cabinet. To-night Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith, and Secretary Wilson were with the President for some time.

They had not been summoned to the Executive Mansion, but had dropped in to discuss with the President some pressing departmental matters which had to be disposed of before the latter left for Philadelphia. The information received from the American Peace Commission, which was said to be disquieting, was informally discussed, but, so far as could be ascertained, no action of any kind was taken.

The presence of the Cabinet members at the White House gave rise to a report that a special meeting of the Cabinet had been called to consider the Paris situation, but one of the officials who was present said that the informal conference which was had about various matters could not be dignified as a Cabinet meeting.

Precisely the nature of the information received by the President from the American Commissioners was not disclosed to-night. It is said, however, that the situation is embarrassing, if not critical, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to the effect there is still reason for the expectation that the negotiations will not be broken off, and that they will proceed to a successful issue.

It is understood to be the belief of the President that the uncertainty which now seems to cloud the proceedings of the Joint Commission will soon be dissipated, and that an agreement will be reached that will be eminently satisfactory to the American people.

CONTEST FOR SUTRO'S WEALTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Clara Kluge, who claims to have been the contract wife of the late Adolph Sutro, to-day commenced a legal fight for some of the Sutro millions by filing an application for letters for guardianship over her two children, who are named in the application Adolph Newton Sutro and Adolphine Charlotte Sutro.

The petitioner claims that the children are the legal offspring of the dead millionaire, and asserts that they are the owners of a block of valuable property deeded to them by the millionaire in his lifetime. Mrs. Kluge's application will be heard within a few days, and if granted she will follow the first step by filing a contest to the will. Mrs. Kluge claims to have ample testimony to support her claims.

COL. WARING BACK FROM CUBA.

Col. George E. Waring, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who went to Cuba at the instance of President McKinley to investigate and report on the sanitary condition of Cuban cities, with special reference to that of Havana, returned yesterday on the steamer Yucatan. Col. Waring was ill with malaria when he reached here, and went immediately to his home, where he took to his bed. Before leaving the pier he granted a very brief interview, in which he said he had acquired a great deal of information relative to putting Havana in a healthy condition, and that he would make a report to the President just as soon as he was able to go to Washington. Later in the day Col. Waring denied himself to all callers. It was said at his home last night that he might not go to Washington to-day, as he had expected.

G. R. Fowler, British Vice Consul at Cienfuegoes, was also a passenger on the Yucatan.

Fire Brick Trust in Ohio.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 25.—William G. Hipp of the Massillon Fire Brick Company has secured options on the plant of all the leading fire brick companies of this county, and they will soon be purchased and operated by a trust. It is claimed that Eastern capital amounting to $12,000,000 is behind the scheme.

CROKER SAYS ROOSEVELT LIES

Richard Croker was asked last night if he had anything to say in regard to the assertions made by Col. Roosevelt that Tammany was levying campaign assessments on disreputable houses. Mr. Croker replied:

"It is a deliberate lie. Roosevelt is trying to mislead the people up the State. He is known for the lies he has been telling. Tammany is doing nothing of the sort."

BURGLAR ROUTED BY A WOMAN.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mrs. A. W. Rogers, the bride of a Baptist pastor here, was left alone in the parsonage last night, her husband being absent on business. She declined the invitation of friends to sleep in their homes, but loaded a revolver before retiring.

She was awakened about 3 o'clock this morning by a noise on the side porch.

Dressing herself, she went down stairs, revolver in hand, and found a burglar packing up her wedding silverware.

She walked to within fifteen feet of him and fired.

The burglar fled, leaving the booty.

THE PUSH CART IN POLITICS.

The push cart men and their influence are regarded as the pivot on which the election of an Assemblyman in the Twelfth District will swing. Lafay Schulum, a war veteran and ex-policeman, now a cigar dealer and manufacturer at 542 Grand Street, is the Republican candidate. He is the brother of Joseph Schulum, the present Tammany Assemblyman who failed of renomination this year, while the Tammany candidate is Leon Sanders, a young lawyer. Sanders makes speeches attacking the Raines law, the election law, and the Republican canal record.

"Lafay's sure to win," said one of his supporters yesterday afternoon. "He's an old fox, and is working de pushcart men fer all dey's worth, and also der kids an' de galls. An' dat's wot will do de ting in de Twelfth.

"Dey's all popular, de Schulums, an' de family has a cinch on de Assembly in de Twelfth Deestrict, an' when Tammany turns down one, another brother or may be a son will be elected by de Republicans. See if he don't. Leon Sanders is a nice young fellow, but he won't be in it. He don't know de ropes.

"How does Lafe Schulum work with de push cart men? 'Well, he speaks to dem in Yiddish—de East Side jargon—an' dey like dat. Sanders he makes speeches in English, which dey don't well understand. He goes from house to house an' tells their women what he'll do if elected. He tole dem he'll pass a bill so dat if a push cart man is arrested in de calling he can leave his push cart as bail in de station house, just like de wheelmen leave dere wheels as bail when dey's arrested. An' when one woman asked him, perhaps de pleeceman will swipe de bananas an' neckties over night in de station house, Lafey, he says, 'doan yer be afraid, I'll fix it so de peddler can take his goods home wid him, an' de pleeceman will only have de cart.' An' so he's got de push cart men's wives all solid for him.

"How many pushcart men are dere in de deestrict? Oh, about 600, an' each one controls at least two votes more, so dat makes 1,800 votes for Lafe to begin wid. An' dere is Joe Cohen, de boy orator, what is running independent agin Tammany, an' he will pull 1,000 votes. An' his brother, Joe, what was turned down by Tammany, he'll work quietly for Lafe among his friends. An' de regular Republican vote. Lafe'll get all dat, and poor Sanders won't be in it, an' Tammany will be in de soup here in de Twelfth."

"I doan know how he manages de kids, but dey's a big crowd of dem wot parades every night with flags an' drums an' old kettles, an' dey raise old Cain a' yellin' fer Schulum, de frien' of de poor. De pleece tried to break dem up, and chased 'em, but dey run into de nex street a yellin' 'Schulum's de fren of de poor, an' Tammany is in de soup.'

"How about de galls? Well, you see, de Schulum brothers dey all got good-looking sons, an' dey all go to de balls an' dance wid de galls an' treat 'em to beer an' frankfurters, an' so dey've got de galls solid fer Lafay. It was a cinch. Lafey's a foxy boy."

Lafay Schulum returned to his store late last evening, completely fagged out. "I've been making a house-to-house canvass," he said, "and have spoken to 200 people. All the men I saw promised to vote for me, and the women said they'll make their husbands give me their votes. Oh, the women are a power in politics."

Later in the evening Lafay Schulum started out on a cart illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and decorated with flags, and made a tour of the district.

The Tammany men of the district have also started to court the push-cart men, and last evening they had a mass meeting of the New York Peddlers' Benevolent Society, at 62 Pitt Street. Senator Foley, Congressman Bradley, Candidate Sanders, and Max Eckman spoke. There were about seventy or eighty peddlers present, and Mr. Eckman advised his hearers not to listen to Lafay Schulum's allurements. They said they would not.

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 25.—Gov. Sadler this afternoon received a call for rifles and ammunition from citizens in and around Midas, Nye County. The Shoshone Indians near that city are planning an outbreak. All the able-bodied white men for miles around are congregating on one of the ranches, and have armed themselves as best they can to repel any attack.

The trouble arose over the arrest of an Indian, the leaders having incited their followers to resist the law. The Indians are well armed, and other tribes are expected to come to their aid.

MEXICAN BANK TELLER ROBBED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—Ramon Basail, teller of the Mexican National Bank, City of Mexico, was robbed to-day of $4,300 in drafts on American banks and a one-thousand-dollar Mexican bill, $80 in American money, and a number of railroad tickets by a negress of whom he inquired the direction to the Union Station.

Mr. Basail is making a tour of the United States inspecting the banking systems. He has been in St. Louis but a few days, and while taking a walk alone became confused and asked the woman who was passing him on the street to direct him to the station. She led him to an obscure street, robbed him, and fled.

Mr. Basail is now without a cent, but accepts the situation philosophically, and after receiving a remittance from his home will continue his journey.

A negress suspected was arrested to-night, but no money was found in her possession.

TETANUS YIELDS TO ANTI-TOXIN.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 25.—George Willie of Etna, a drug clerk in New York, is recovering from tetanus in the hospital here. While at his home, in Etna, a few days ago, a saw which he was using slipped and inflicted a severe wound on the index finger of his left hand. The wound healed, but symptoms of tetanus developed, and Dr. Zabriskie of Westwood and Dr. St. John of Hackensack were called. They pronounced the symptoms unmistakable, although the case had not become acute and the muscles of the face and jaw were still pliable.

Willie was brought to the hospital here and all the doctors who saw him said that in the natural course of events he would die of lockjaw within a short time. It was resolved to try the anti-toxin treatment, and a quantity of the serum was obtained from New York. The serum was injected into the abdomen. Within twenty-four hours there was perceptible improvement. Within forty-eight hours the relaxation of the muscles was almost complete. To-day the patient was declared out of danger and his recovery assured.

RIOT AT SOCIALIST MEETING.

The Socialist-Labor Party held a meeting last night at Hester and Orchard Streets, which ended in a small riot. After three of the orators of the party had spoken, a fourth man got up, about 10 o'clock, and began to address the crowd.

For over an hour he continued his talk, until his audience had dwindled to a bare dozen, and the people living in the neighborhood had been driven to anger by his loud voice. Finally they could stand it no longer, and when, after solicitation, he refused to discontinue his speech, bootjacks, beer bottles, and other such articles began to whistle through the air in his direction.

A battered beer can caught him squarely on the jaw and knocked him from the cart in which he stood, and which had served as a rostrum. A perfect shower of missiles followed, and several of the friends of the orator were struck. The meeting thereupon broke up in confusion. Among the principal Socialist leaders present were Henry Senkiwertz, David Marlaman, and Lemuel Weber.

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THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Close Finishes Made a Poor Card Interesting.

LITTLE DALY OUTRODE MAHER

Kept Driving Frohman, and Beat Banquo II. a Head—Swiftmas, Warrenton, and Kinnikinic in a Good Race.

The card at Aqueduct yesterday was not by any means an attractive one, for only one race on it promised to be interesting, and even that promise faded away when at post time it was discovered that the original field of twelve had been decreased by scratches to three starters. Swiftmas, Warrenton and Kinnikinic were the three left in the race, and they finished heads apart in just that order. The race they put up was interesting after all, and so were the finishes in some of the other events. Swiftmas and Kinnikinic alternated in the lead for the first part of the seven furlong journey, and then Warrenton joined in the struggle. He should have won, but Clawson did not handle him as carefully as he might have, and Swiftmas beat him a head in a drive, while Kinnikinic finished third, at Swiftmas's throatlatch.

The second race was also a good one at the finish, for it brought out a game drive between Frohman and Banquo II., the former winning by a head. Frohman was ridden by his owner's son, J. Daly, while Maher, young Daly's cousin, rode Banquo II. His midget cousin actually outrode the crack lightweight, and his face beamed with satisfaction as he rode back to the scales to be weighed.

Prince of Wales won the first race by a head, after a hard drive with Ordeal, and Sister Fox an added starter in the fourth race, had an equally hard drive to win by a head from Village Pride. This was an instance of where the Littlefield-Walden-Reagan combination kept first and second money in the family, for Reagan, who owns Sister Fox, is related to Mr. Walden, who owns Village Pride. Knight of the Garter was the "good thing" of the day. He was by far the best horse in the race at the end, and won easily by two lengths. Nana H., the legitimate favorite in this race, was badly handicapped by having Doggett in the saddle, and finished last.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than five races; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Prince of Wales, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., by His Highness-Rosa H., 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., 107, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Leary)
3—Col. Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. g., 99, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Handcuff, 108, 7 to 2, (Doggett;) The Hub, 99, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Strangest, 103, 6 to 1, (Turner;) Belgrave, 97, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Maziel, 103, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Somers, 106, 20 to 1, (James;) Vermouth, 105, 60 to 1, (Spencer;) Vioris, 99, 100 to 1, (Weber,) and Camotop, 102, 30 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

1—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3 years, by Himyar-Jewel Ban, 86 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Daly)
2—Banquo II., F. J. Miles's ch. c., 4, 108, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Myth, Mrs. F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 4, 105, 50 to 1.....(Weber)

Nearest, 91, 3 to 1, (McCue;) General Maceo, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Brighton, 108, 40 to 1, (Gatewood;) Hurns, 102, 50 to 1, (Songer;) Doggett, 111, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) and Harry Crawford, 100, 100 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:24 4-5.

1—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 113 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Maher)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3, 120, 7 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)
3—Kinnikinic, Milltown Stable's br. c., 4, 119, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Sister Fox, F. Reagan's ch. f., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Songer)
2—Village Pride, R. W. Walden & Son's b. f., 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Turner)
3—Miss Order, J. McLaughlin's ch. f., 107, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

St. Sophia, 107, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Exile, 107, 7 to 10, (Maher;) Diva, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Lady Dora, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Belle of Oakwood, 107, 20 to 1, (James;) Ypsilanti, 107, 20 to 1, (Gatewood;) Savilla, 107, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Tenor, 107, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) and La Poupee, 107, 40 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 4-5.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 108, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6, 105, 4 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Red Spider, 94, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Wordsworth, 102, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Prime Minister, 105, 20 to 1, (Turner;) James Monroe, 99, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Bastion, 99, 30 to 1 (O'Connor; (Hanlon, 99, 30 to 1, (James;) Alamo, 108, 50 to 1, (Gatewood,) and Nana H., 111, 2 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46 4-5.

1—Brass, S. A. White's ch. c., 3 years, by Goldstephanotis, 98 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 3, 95, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Garrigan)
3—Dr. Withrow, Charles Gorman's br. g., 3, 95, 20 to 1.....(McCue)

Becky Roife, 103, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Fair Rebel, 103, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Genaro, 95, 40 to 1, (Corberley;) Staysail, 95, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Slasher, 98, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Emmanora, 95, 3 to 1, (Maher,) and Delicate, 95, 40 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Swamp Angel	107	Her Own	100
Vanessa	105	Chenille	98
Bardella	105	Come Quick	95
Sister Fox	103	Calculation	94
Juno	103	Fenetta	90
Salair	103		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Charentus	106	Marcian	103
Black Dude	106	Dalgretti	103
Estaca	106	Merlin	96

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlong.

Strangest	102	Lepida	99
Camotop	102	Water Girl	99
Leando	102	Abide	99
Overboard	102	Bessie Taylor	99
Tyran	101	Auridale	94
King's Pride	101	Holdup	94

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Warrenton	120	Sensational	102
Sanders	116	Handpress	99
Nosey	110	Filament	94
Blueaway	106	Myth	83
Estaca	106	Frohman	92
Mazarine	105		

TH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Seven furlong.

The Gardner	112	Kirkwood	102
Gaze	109	Col. Tenny	100
Diminutive	109	Leando	100
Tenderesse	106	Passaic	98
Tursheta	102	Anita	95
Holdon	102	Exception	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hanwell	118	Bombardon	108
Takanassee	115	Surrogate	106
Athy	109	Gitty	106
King Menelik	109	Tillo	104
Harry Reed	109	Orthos	101
Billali	106	Teller	101

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces that the following stakes will close Tuesday, Nov. 15: For the June meeting, 1899, The Foam, $1,500 added, estimated value $4,000, for two-year-olds, foals of 1897, five furlongs; The Surf, $1,500 added, estimated value $4,000, for two-year-olds, foals of 1897, five and a half furlongs; for the June meeting, 1900: The Tidal, $1,500 added, estimated value $5,000, for three-year-olds, foals of 1897, one mile.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Tod Sloane Wins Two Events Out of Four Mounts.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay gelding Bayard II., ridden by Tod Sloane, won the Trial Plate. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward. The betting was 5 to 1 against Bayard II. Ten horses ran over the Rous course.

The Old Nursery Stakes was won by Lord Farquhar's chestnut colt Samandal, with Tod Sloane up, at odds of 2 to 1. This race is a handicap of 5 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds. Eleven horses ran over the Rowley Mile.

Sloane's mounts in the Fordham Welter Handicap and the Criterion Stakes were unplaced. In the former he rode Sir M. Fitzgerald's four-year-old bay filly Dosia, and in the latter the Duke of Portland's bay colt Latheronwheel.

ARNOLD'S FINE BILLIARDS.

He Defeats W. Geishel and J. B. Stark in the Amateur Tournament.

William Arnold won two games yesterday in the amateur billiard tournament in progress at the Ives Billiard Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Harry S. Leech was scheduled to meet W. Geishel in the afternoon game, but the former failed to appear, and Arnold consented to play. Arnold was to play 200 points and Geishel 240. Both men played poorly, Arnold finishing his string in the sixty-seventh inning.

The evening game was interesting, Arnold finishing his string in the thirty-seventh inning with a run of 16. J. Byron Stark of the New York Athletic Club, his opponent, was to play 300, had 187 points when the game was concluded. Arnold gave a fine exhibition in the last fifteen innings, his driving for position evoking loud applause. Arnold's average is the best made thus far, as is Stark's high run of 35. It was decided to drop Leech from the tournament for his absence. To-day's games will be between L. A. Servatius (200) and F. Tobias, (215,) and W. Arnold (200) and L. L. Mial, (500.) The scores follow:

ARNOLD, (200)—0 0 6 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 7 16 1 3 5 4 2 0 3 2 0 1 1 2 0 3 0 5 6 0 1 4 2 0 3 1 0 2 2 3 5 0 1 2 7 9 0 8 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 15 14. Total, 200. Average, 2 66-67. Highest run, 23.

GERSHELL, (240)—3 1 1 0 0 0 3 4 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 0 0 4 1 0 4 2 2 1 0 2 0 7 6 22 1 1 1 3 3 0 0 21 1 0 5 1 0 0 0 13 0 6 7 1 1 2 0 3 0 0 1 5 6 1 0. Total, 160. Average, 2 14-33. Highest run, 22.

W. J. ARNOLD, (200)—0 4 8 1 0 3 18 1 0 1 3 1 0 4 0 8 0 7 1 0 14 5 2 20 0 10 4 8 10 2 14 13 0 5 11 9 16. Total, 200. Average, 5 15-37. Highest run, 20.

J. B. STARK, (300)—4 15 14 1 2 3 0 3 8 35 0 1 2 19 1 0 8 0 0 1 2 4 2 8 1 3 9 2 10 8 1 14 1 2 1 2. Total, 187. Average, 5 7-36. Highest run, 35.

Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

Chicago "Wheel Tax Fund" Invalid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—In the appeal of the City of Chicago against Orrin C. Collins and 375 other appellees, the Court finds that the "wheel tax fund" ordinance of Chicago is invalid. The appellees filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County to enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinance, which prodes that all vehicles used upon the streets of the city shall pay an annual license fee. The money collected from this source was to constitute a special fund for street improvement, to be known as the "wheel tax fund."

CASTLE WILLIAMS CAPTIVES.

There Are About One Hundred Men on Governors Island Serving Sentences for Desertion.

There are now in Castle Williams on Governors Island about 100 men who have been sentenced to imprisonment for deserting. In the United States it is said that there are about 1,000 of these prisoners in army prisons, and some of them have served during the campaign in Cuba. Their terms of imprisonment vary from six months to five years. Those on Governors Island have to work each day from 7 o'clock in the morning till noon, when they have an hour for their dinner, and then they work from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock.

This is a larger number of prisoners than were ever before in the prison in time of peace, but the officers on the island say it is simply due to the fact that the army is much larger now than it has been since the civil war. It has been suggested that as many of these prisoners did excellent work in Cuba and there served their country faithfully, that they should be pardoned for offenses such as deserting in time of peace, and the attention of the President is likely to be called to their cases.

The army regulations will not allow the records of these prisoners to be examined, and when a man is visited he is under the surveillance of a non-commissioned officer by whom all conversation between the prisoner and his visitor is heard. It was learned on the Island yesterday that many of these prisoners are volunteers who deserted from the camps to which their regiments had been sent, either before the campaign in Cuba or after. Some of the men got leave of absence and overstaid their leave.

One man, who is now serving a sentence of four and a half years, deserted before his regiment was sent to Santiago. He enlisted it again, and went through the campaign. When he went with his regiment to Montauk Point he was arrested and afterward tried, found guilty, and sentenced.

Some of the men think that this was particularly hard because the man voluntarily rejoined his regiment and exposed himself to the perils of the campaign. There are men, too, who deserted before the war, but when they thought that there was a chance to see some fighting they surrendered. Instead, however, of having a chance to fight they were sent to the post prisons, and have been there since. They are particularly mad, because if they had not given themselves up they would probably have been at liberty to-day.

Army officers, however, do not look with favor on any remittance of sentence. They claim that if discipline is to be maintained in the army, the men who disobey orders must be punished, and they do not see that a man's conduct during the war should be considered when he is to be punished.

THE WILL OF IRA SHAFER.

Decided that Widow Is Entitled to Dower Right in Real Estate.

A decision was handed down by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday holding that Mrs. Ella Shafer has a right to her dower right in the real estate left by her husband, Ira Shafer, who was a well-known New York lawyer, as well as to certain provision made for her in the will.

Mr. Shafer died on Nov. 30, 1896, and left real property valued at $100,000, but personal property insufficient to pay his debts. The Union Trust Company was appointed his executor and trustee, and brought a suit for the construction of the will. The company contended that Mrs. Shafer should elect to take her dower or else take the benefits to be derived from the provisions of the will. Mrs. Shafer received the use of the mansion, "West Lawn," as a family residence during the minority of her youngest daughter, and $1,000 a year to maintain the place. She also received the household effects, horses, carriages, &c.

Justice Freedman holds that the right of dower is paramount, and directs that a legacy of $10,000 to Howard Shafer, a son of the decedent, be paid out of the real estate.

Squadron A to Begin Rifle Practice.

The members of Squadron A are to begin rifle practice next week. Troop 1 will report for rifle practice at headquarters, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, Monday night, at 10:30 o'clock; Troop 3 on Wednesday, and Troop 2 on Thursday. Lieut. Sayre, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will be in charge.

Below is an extract from the letter of a prominent New York lawyer to our House:

"I write you how greatly pleased I am with the Twenty Dollar Business Suit you have just made for me, and to say that for the price the suit is as good a fit, as good material and as stylish a cut as the suits of many of my swell friends who pay Forty and Fifty Dollars for their outfits."

Speaks well for us, doesn't it?

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WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

MISS FORD WINS AT GOLF

She Gets the Cup Given by Mrs. Richardson at Morristown.

MRS. SHIPPEN CLOSE BEHIND

The Latter Makes the Best Gross Score in the Handicap Match—Twenty Players Turn in Cards.

Mrs. Frederick B. Richardson offered a handsome silver cup for competition by the women golfers of the Morris County Club at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, and over twenty fair contestants took part in the match. It was a handicap tournament, played over the long eighteen-hole course. The leading golfers in the club were out, and the finish was a close one, Miss Anna Howland Ford winning the trophy by the narrow margin of one stroke. Her net score was 111 strokes, aided by the handicap of 15, for her gross score of 126 was eighth on the list.

Miss Ford was the first woman golf champion in the club, and for three seasons towered above all her rivals. After that she dropped out of golf temporarily, but recently has resumed playing, and although she does not play what is known as a long game Miss Ford showed clearly that she has not forgotten her former skill on the links. Mrs. William Shippen came close behind the winner, with a score of 112 strokes, made from scratch, the best gross score of the day.

Miss Helen Shelton, the club champion, and who won the Bushnell Cup on the former day, had to add two points to her gross record. She took 115 strokes for the course, somewhat below her usual play. Crossing the railroad track to the fourteenth hole, she sent two balls upon the track, and had to pick them up and strike over again, meaning an extra stroke in each case. The four best gross scores are in full:

Mrs. William Shippen—
Out.....5 5 5 6 9 7 6 4 7—54
In.....5 6 7 11 6 5 6 6 6—58
Total.....112

Miss Helen Shelton—
Out.....7 7 5 4 7 6 6 6 6—54
In.....5 6 8 8 8 6 6 8 6—61
Total.....115

Miss Marie G. Bryce—
Out.....6 4 5 8 8 8 8 6 7—60
In.....5 8 8 8 6 6 5 6 6—58
Total.....118

Miss Alice W. Post—
Out.....5 5 7 8 6 7 7 5 9—59
In.....4 6 10 9 6 4 6 8 7—60
Total.....119

The players who turned in scores, the score of Miss Ford being given in full, are:

Miss Anna Howland Ford—	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
Out.....6 5 8 8 7 7 6 6 6—59			
In.....5 8 9 8 5 6 7 9 7—64			
Total	123	15	111
Mrs. William Shippen	112	0	112
Miss Alice W. Post	119	4	115
Miss Alice L. Day	122	7	115
Miss Helen Shelton	115	+2	117
Miss Marie G. Bryce	118	0	118
Miss Kip	120	0	120
Miss Cornelia G. Willis	121	0	121
Miss Gertrude Hoy	147	25	122
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps	132	7	125
Miss Edith L. Catlin	134	9	125
Mrs. A. Dean	137	12	125
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren	134	7	127
Miss Cara Foster	141	14	127
Miss Jane Swords	146	15	131
Miss Hannah H. Willis	169	36	133
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second	138	4	134
Miss Lydia B. Bell	162	27	135
Miss Eva P. Smith	167	27	140
Miss Little	153	12	141

To-day the women will hold their competition for the championship course cup.

COMMODORE HIGGINSON DINED.

Guest of Honor at a Dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association.

Commodore Francis John Higginson of the United States Navy and commander of the battleship Massachusetts during the late war was the guest of honor at the monthly dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York at the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, last night. In the course of a speech following the dinner Commodore Higginson, who was introduced by President Thomas Goodrich, said:

"In regard to the building up of the navy, we have had a hand-to-mouth policy heretofore. Every other nation in the world has had a building-up policy for the navy, building so many tons a year. If we are to have outlying possessions that cannot be maintained without a navy, we will have to do the same, and at the end of ten years we will have a navy worthy of the country that is ours. If we are going to increase our navy, as we intend to do, we want a Naval Reserve to man our ships, and it should be encouraged in every way." Commodore Higginson praised Secretary Long and his administration highly.

Other speakers were Philip H. Farley, Richard E. Cochran, President of the National Association of Underwriters, and Charles Rabidan of the Produce Exchange.

Magistrate Crane Must Show Cause.

Magistrate Crane, at the Harlem Police Court, was yesterday served with papers in habeas corpus and certiorari proceedings, compelling him to show cause why he should not accept the bond of D. B. Hasbrouck, one of the officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company, who yesterday offered to go on the bond of James Leary, a motorman of the company, who, after examination, was held by Magistrate Crane in $1,500. Leary on Sept. 18, while acting as motorman, ran down a child at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Lenox Avenue. Mr. Hasbrouck offered as security for the bail bond a house and lot on West Fiftieth Street, valued at $15,000, but Magistrate Crane refused to accept the security, first, it is alleged, on the ground that Mr. Hasbrouck had not the deeds of the property with him; and, later, when the deeds were produced, because they showed in the transfer only the nominal consideration of $1. Later the Magistrate paroled Leary, but in the interim the habeas corpus proceedings had been begun.

East Side Republican Meeting.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Republican Club, is to be held to-morrow night in Walhalla Hall, 50 Orchard Street. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong will preside, and among the speakers will be ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat, and Assemblyman Louis Adler.

Contract Let for 2,000,000 Ballots.

The Police Board yesterday awarded to the Martin B. Brown Printing Company the contract for printing the ballots for the coming election. The number required will be about 2,000,000, and the cost will be $9.40 for each 1,000 ballots.

JOINT TRAFFIC DECISION

Board of Managers Delays Action in the Matter.

RAILROAD MEN NOT SURPRISED

Two Presidents Say the Decision Will Not Be Demoralizing

The New York Times

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE BOSS'S ALLOCUTION.

Every intelligent citizen who read the latest allocution of Mr. CROKER to the Tammany College of Cardinals must have experienced a certain gratification. The mere fact of his making a speech is gratifying. When things are "coming his way," as he would put it, he does not find it necessary to say anything. "Boss locutus est," being interpreted, means that the boss is vexed or troubled. And when we see that the substance of his allocution is a defense of his own action in "turning down" Judge DALY, the evidence that he feels himself to be on his defense in a city in which his ticket last year won by eighty-odd thousand is equally plain and encouraging. It is not, of course, to be assumed that he has any doubts about the election of the whole Tammany judiciary ticket. The defeat of it would be a political revolution. But it is to be seen already that his attempt to control the judiciary in the city has worked such harm to the State ticket that there will hereafter be an even greater disinclination "up the State" than there has been heretofore to accept his leadership or his counsel.

So far as his immediate audience was concerned, the allocution was cleverly contrived. The sentiment which impelled him to "turn down" Judge DALY is without doubt shared by the entire Executive Committee. But his real audience was outside of the reach of his voice, as indeed the substance of his speech clearly showed. We leave to one side his personal attack upon Mr. ROOT, who is perfectly able to take care of himself, only remarking that in attacking Mr. ROOT as the instigator of the proceedings of the Bar Association Mr. CROKER shows that incapacity for appreciating widespread and public-spirited sentiments and that propensity for ascribing them to the interested machinations of some particular person which has been the ruin of many a boss before him. But the chief trouble with the allocution was that it did not appeal to anybody who was not already convinced without it. It is not conceivable that there is a voter in Greater New York who was disposed to vote the anti-Tammany judiciary ticket before Mr. CROKER made his speech whose disposition was changed by the speech. That is a serious mistake. It is not to Mr. CROKER's interest at this juncture to "whoop up the boys," but to convince doubtful voters. If he could not say anything to that purpose he had better have held his tongue.

FALSE AND FOOLISH.

Be fair, good people, be decent, and above all don't be silly. Even a Republican partisan need not be a ranting calumniator all the time.

So we think the call for a meeting of business men at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening "to give support by their presence and their voices in favor of our own Administration and against the trickery of Spanish diplomacy" should be edited for the deletion of its falsehoods and flapdoodle. For instance, when it is asserted that "the Syracuse Convention of 1898 neither affirmed nor repudiated any plank in the Chicago platform, thereby giving all a silent assent," a statement is made that is without foundation in fact and is flagrantly untrue. The Syracuse platform is silent on National issues because Republican corruption and maladministration in the State had furnished many home issues of great importance to the people of the State. It is silent on silver and the Chicago lunacies. But the convention repudiated, suppressed, and silenced a delegate who insisted on an indorsement of the platform of 1896. That was not silent assent. It was dissent, express and emphatic.

The ardent ROOSEVELT man who wrote this call then sets this gem into his composition:

"The valor of American arms has 'scotched the Spanish snake, not killed it.' The war is not ended. Hostilities are suspended, but not necessarily closed. The Spanish Commissioners are fencing for time and for position. They hope for an anti-Administration election, which they and the nations of the Continent would interpret as a vote of censure against the Administration in the matter of the war."

This must be an appeal to fools, not to business men. It is claptrap of a very low grade. Who is going to reopen hostilities, Spain? Hearing of the defeat of ROOSEVELT, would she send out CAMARA's fleet to prey upon our commerce and menace our unprotected coast cities? Would TORAL return and BLANCO expel the American Commissioners?

If the talk at this meeting bears out the spirit and promise of the call it will be a halcyon and vociferous proceeding, but it will gain no votes for Col. ROOSEVELT.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

When Premier BRISSON ascended the tribune of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday and declared that the Government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, he intimated in no uncertain note to the people of France that a real danger menaces the republic. His words implied, what had long been believed by well-informed persons, that in order to prevent a revision of the Dreyfus trial the army chiefs were prepared to go to any lengths; his words left no doubt that he realized the grave nature of his position and that he had maintained his honest, bold front in spite of serious threats. His words, too, for these very reasons, explain the withdrawal of Gen. CHANOINE, whose status in the Cabinet had been the subject of many conflicting opinions. Just as a few days ago the alleged contemplated retirement of the Premier seemed to imply that defeat was in store for the revisionists, so for the moment the resignation of the Minister of War bore an opposite and more positive significance.

But only for the moment. The traditional vote of confidence had to be taken, and the Brisson Government was defeated by a vote of 286 to 254. And what next? If it be true, as is intimated, that M. RIBOT will form a new Cabinet, and if he succeeds in forming one, the danger of war with England is very likely over, while the Dreyfus question, which undoubtedly caused the fall of the Brisson Ministry, rears itself more formidably than ever. It is a crying pity that M. BRISSON could not have been left to complete the great work of justice he had so well begun.

NOTHING BUT WAR.

While Col. ROOSEVELT was making a speech at Cortland on Monday a rude man in the audience asked him a question about Oyster Bay and his taxes. The Colonel expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity to explain about his taxes, and proceeded to make the following statement:

"On March 25 last, when I was working night and day to get ready the fleets with which Dewey fought at Manila and Schley at Santiago—" [here the Colonel was interrupted by continued cheering]—"when I was raising my regiment—one-fourth of whom were wounded or killed on Cuban soil, and one-half of the remainder brought to death's door or beyond by fever, [cheers,] I took the pains to write both to my lawyer and to the man who had charge of my business while I was at the war that they were to see that my taxes were paid either in New York or Oyster Bay. [Cheers.]

"Owing to the death of my uncle they were not paid in Oyster Bay, where they should have been, and as soon as I found out this on going home I directed that, in accordance with the instructions in my letter of March 25, they should be paid at once in New York, and they were paid there on the first day when it was legally possible to pay them."

As a statement of the undisputed fact that the Republican candidate for Governor has paid his taxes for 1898 in the City of New York, this may be said to cover the ground. It also covers a good deal of other ground.

Can anybody imagine Gen. WASHINGTON, Gen. GRANT, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Admiral DEWEY, or any other great land or sea warrior putting that amount of the pomp and circumstance of war into an answer to a plain question about a matter pertaining exclusively to civil life?

Col. ROOSEVELT talks to the people of New York as if they were crazy to hear about the war, as if there were no other subject worth talking about. He has even sacrificed his personal good taste and the modesty that becomes brave men.

A DOCTOR ON CHICKAMAUGA.

Dr. H. A. HAUBOLD of this city, who was Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, while stationed at Chickamauga Park, read to the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, at its latest meeting, an admirable paper on "The Medical Aspects of Camp Management" at that place. It is perfectly temperate in tone, careful and clear in statement, and bears evidence of peculiar impartiality. The paper is published in the current number of The Medical Record.

Dr. HAUBOLD'S experience extended from the 24th of May to the 8th of July, when he "went to bed with typhoid fever," and his "experience stopped." The general character of the site of the camp is described in some detail. Its chief drawback was the thinness of the surface layer of soil and the extent of surface rock, making it impracticable to dig trenches more than three or four feet deep, and requiring, for safety, the change of camps every two or three weeks. The contents of the sink-trenches were, when heavy rain came, "washed out into the general waterflow and spread over large surfaces in the park. In a short time the water clarified by sedimentation, collected for a time in the deeper portions of the creek bed, and lay there, a tempting-looking extract of faeces," of which "it was impossible to keep the men from drinking." The water supply for the first few days was from Chickamauga Creek, where contamination was possible, if not unavoidable. Later it was brought from a point at which the engineers held that contamination could not occur, but it was brought through pipes laid on the surface, and was warm as well as muddy.

Typhoid fever was the only really grave disease. The sources of infection were (1) the water—not necessarily the general supply, but that which was accessible and which it was impracticable to keep the men from either drinking or bathing in; (2) the flies, which were a veritable plague, infesting the sinks and the food, and (3) the dust, which was formed everywhere and carried by the wind everywhere. Dr. HAUBOLD does not comment at all on the question whether these causes of infection could have been suppressed or modified. They existed, and an "epidemic" resulted. The character of the disease was virulent. The only treatment, in his opinion, possible was, "in a general way, fluid diet, abstraction of heat, stimulation, and rest."

For this treatment the supplies furnished were inadequate. "Tubbing was rendered impossible, because we had no tub." "Wet packing" "did little service, for the good and sufficient reason that the water from the pipes was of about the temperature of the air." "Ice was as rare as were diamonds." The supply was increased from private sources, "but never did we have sufficient in quantity to be of much service." "Milk—the sheet anchor in the nourishment of cases of continued febrile diseases—was supplied in cans and placed in a trench dug in the ground which we used as a refrigerator. In the afternoon the ice gave out; the milk soured and was rejected by both patients and stomachs." "The nursing, while not skillful, was rather better than one could expect under these trying circumstances," and Dr. HAUBOLD pays a warm tribute to the unselfish devotion of the "much-abused hospital corps man."

He sums up this phase of his experience as follows:

"These things made the care and treatment of our patients extremely difficult. While it is true that ideal treatment of typhoid fever in field hospitals is impossible, it is also true that some of the conditions were the result of lack of judgment in executive departments. Water, ice, and milk—these three things were obtainable, and we had neither of them in sufficient quantity nor of proper quality. Look once upon the spectacle of a patient, gaunt, emaciated, delirious, with sordes on the tongue, lips, and gums so thick that articulation is impossible, motioning inco-ordinately at his mouth with trembling, transparent hands, and then know that the ice was melted, the water warm and mud-stained, and the milk sour, and you will agree that, after all, tremendous effort should have been made to effect a remedy in executive departments. I make no apology for this statement, nor do I offer any qualification. War and misery have gone hand in hand as long as history has existed. Nothing will ever part them. But they should not meet first in camps of mobilization."

One chief cause of trouble—perhaps the most important—was the lack of sufficient means of transportation from Chattanooga. It ought not to have been difficult to double or even quadruple this. A private corporation, with equal available revenue and one-half the need, would have done so in a month.

MAJOR MARCHAND.

One of the painful things about the French pretension that Major MARCHAND is in occupation of Fashoda by right of conquest is the falseness of the position in which that pretension puts a gallant and much-enduring man. He is really entitled to be regarded as one of the glories of France. This particular kind of glory has not been so common in France, within this century at least, as in some other countries, and for an obvious reason. Until within the comparatively recent time when the notion of colonial expansion took hold of the French, they have been a stay-at-home people, not, like the English, a prolific people compelled to swarm to all parts of the earth from the overcrowded parent hive. No American who knows anything of what the French did in the seventeenth century in the exploration of this continent will be disposed to maintain that it is from any want of the spirit of adventurous gallantry or of the spirit of patient endurance that in the nineteenth century Frenchmen have been less conspicuous than men of other nations in the exploration of remote and unknown lands. Now a Frenchman appears to show that the spirit of CHAMPLAIN and Père MARQUETTE survives in their countrymen after all these generations. No Livingstone, no Stanley, no Kane or Nansen has ever illustrated the manly virtues of the explorer more brilliantly than they have been illustrated by MARCHAND.

The journey of this gallant Frenchman and his companions across fifteen hundred miles of equatorial wilderness, infested with hostile and savage tribes, is one of the finest things of its kind that has ever been done. It is a thousand pities that the countrymen of MARCHAND, and even the Government of his country, should have combined to discredit his exploit by confusing it with a political claim. On the other hand, it is very gratifying to see that the British feeling for MARCHAND himself is one of unmixed admiration. The London Times gave eloquent expression to this feeling, even while rejecting peremptorily the claim which had been founded upon his exploit. Praise not less hearty and unreserved has come from Gen. KITCHENER, who is one of the best judges living of the qualities that were needed to do what MARCHAND has done. He expresses "the highest admiration for the courage, devotion, and indomitable spirit of Major MARCHAND."

Of course all this is as different as possible from an admission of any claim to the territory which Major MARCHAND and his party have reached in a condition of exhaustion and destitution. It is quite compatible, as we see, with the utter rejection of that claim. Gen. KITCHENER says that Major MARCHAND'S claim that he has occupied the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the Fashoda Province "would be ludicrous if the sufferings and privations of his two years' arduous journey did not render the futility of his efforts pathetic." Lord SALISBURY may cherish the same admiration for the courage and devotion of Major MARCHAND that Admiral CERVERA showed for these qualities in Lieut. HOBSON, and yet "decline to attach any political significance to his presence at Fashoda." If the Municipal Council of Paris had named their new street after MARCHAND instead of after Fashoda, they would have honored themselves in honoring a man who had done honor to France. It is very hard upon a hero that his heroic act should be turned into a "gonfalon," much more that it should be made the basis of what seems to all disinterested observers a pettifogging claim. Such a use of his exploit does him and it a great injustice.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

The resignation of two members of the Spanish Cabinet within a week is of less importance than certain cable dispatches from Madrid would seem to indicate. While Gen. CORREA amounts to very little in Spanish politics and was thrust into the Ministry of War because no prominent naval officer would accept the portfolio, Señor GAMAZO, of no mean experience or fame, accepted the portfolio of Public Instruction as a matter of patriotism, while his sense of self-preservation caused him to shun a more important post.

This was in the middle of May last, when foreign and domestic complications threatened even the downfall of the dynasty, and in reconstructing his Cabinet Señor SAGASTA was obliged, for the most part, to take pliable second-rate men, whose lack of success would not necessarily have been fatal to the Liberal Party. Now, however, the aspect is changed; the Liberal Government, in spite of the disastrous war, is still in power, and for the so-called work of reconstruction it requires a strong Cabinet. It is doubtful if the Liberal leaders will again shirk their responsibility. We expect to see some prominent names in a reconstructed Cabinet, and we may be sure that Señor GAMAZO will have an important portfolio, very probably that of the Colonies, and Señor MAURA can doubtless be depended on.

However, should these leaders again lack the courage of their convictions, it will be impossible for the Premier to continue business with a Cabinet of mediocrities, and he will be obliged to advise the Queen Regent to form a Ministry with those gentlemen of his party who shall have obstructed his work. The possible advent of a Conservative Cabinet cannot be seriously contemplated at this time.

PURIFYING HAVANA.

Col. WARING returns from Cuba with the firm conviction that the City of Havana is in great need of a system of sewerage and that the sewage of the city ought not to be emptied into the harbor. The Spanish way, of course, has been to build sewers draining into the harbor. There is no sufficient current to carry the sewage out to sea, and the harbor has become a frightly depository of filth and infection.

It is the opinion of Col. WARING that sewers discharging their contents into the sea can easily be built in Havana. In time, with no fresh accessions of disease germs, the harbor, we suppose, would purify itself. At least, it would not be a constant source of infection, as it is now. Havana would become a healthy city.

That would be a pretty satisfactory war indemnity for us. Yellow fever is a pretty regular visitor to the Southern States. It is the only disease that causes widespread alarm among our people, disturbs business, and causes large loss. A really serious epidemic of yellow fever costs the country several million dollars. Havana is the usual origin of the infection. If that city can be purified and kept clean visitations of the yellow plague will be much less frequent.

The Administration is giving its critics ground for plausible assertion that the Peace Commission in Paris is being manipulated to secure votes for Republican candidates in the elections. What is worse, the ardent friends of the Administration are using the situation in Paris, which is clearly within the control of the President, for precisely this purpose. We should be very sorry to believe that Mr. MCKINLEY could be guilty of conduct so utterly inexcusable, but he should remember that in his case it is necessary to avoid the appearance of evil. He cannot, we suppose, pump discretion into the inflamed mind of Col. ROOSEVELT, and he cannot compel Mr. DEPEW suddenly to adopt good sense and moderation in his oratorical efforts, but clearly he can postpone any conspicuous action regarding matters at Paris until after the election, and he can make the people of the United States understand that there is not and can not be any serious "hitch" such as these two excitable stump speakers have been talking about. The President knows that when he gets ready to announce the exact terms on which a treaty can be made, those terms must be accepted. It can do no possible harm to defer the announcement until Nov. 9 and to let things take the equable course with which he has so far been quite content. Of one thing he may be sure—if he tries to get votes for his party by any obvious trickery on this subject he will lose rather than gain by it.

Col. ROOSEVELT made a thoroughly crushing answer on Monday to the question—which nobody has propounded—as to his paying his personal taxes for 1898 in this city. Now, perhaps, he will tell why he paid no taxes anywhere in 1897.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——A mistake of some size and considerable importance was made, it seems to us, by "A Staff Officer," whose letter we published yesterday. He said that "what the public are pleased to call 'Algerism' has always been known to the army in one form or another as 'civilianism.'" This is more than an intimation that the mingled incompetency and malfeasance which have characterized Gen. ALGER'S exercise of power as Secretary of War resulted from the fact that he is a civilian. If this were true, it would follow logically that any other civilian holding the same office would duplicate the errors, intentional and unintentional, which Gen. ALGER has committed. And that is reduction to an absurdity with a vengeance! It is only natural—at least it seems to be inevitable—that the professional soldier should resent with more or less contempt every application of a system that subordinates his judgment in military matters to those of a man not in uniform. From certain points of view this resentment is justified; from others it is not, and the others are the ones which the American people, with great wisdom, have always occupied. Control strictly military is undoubtedly best for an army—as an army; that is, as an end instead of a means. In the United States control of the army has been and is in the hands of civilians. Some of the Presidents have been soldiers in their time, but while in office they have been expected to forget that circumstance, and their excellence as Presidents has usually been in direct ratio to their success in meeting that expectation. It would be unjust, of course, to find an explanation of Secretary ALGER'S faults in the fact that he used to be a soldier—of a sort; but it would be no more unjust than it is to find the explanation in the fact that he is now a civilian—also of a sort. More than he was a soldier and more than he is a civilian he was and is a politician, short-sighted, conscienceless, and selfish. At the head of the Navy Department there is a civilian, properly so called, and exemplifying to a highly satisfactory degree the merits of the American system.

——An episode that certainly would not have taken just the shape it did in any country in the world except England enlivened and humanized the proceedings of a London police court one day last week. Two boys, one eleven years old and the other twelve, appeared before the magistrate, the younger having obtained a summons against the elder on a sworn charge of assault. "Did he hit you?" the youthful prosecutor was asked. "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "Why didn't you hit him back?" was the next question, and instantly came the answer, in a tone that implied a struggle between indignation at the implied doubt and respect for the doubter: "Please, Sir, I did hit him back." Thereupon the magistrate sorrowfully exclaimed, "What! you hit him back, and yet are not satisfied!" And then he added: "I don't like to encourage boys to come to a police court for summonses. If I let you have the two shillings you gave for the summons will you be content?" The lad said, not very heartily, that he would, whereupon the magistrate closed the case by remarking: "That's right; withdraw the summons; and if a boy of your own age, and not too big—in that case, I would protect you—hits you again, hit him back. It's much more English; and we must expect a fight sometimes." We have a suspicion that this was advice with which some fault could be found by the recognized interpreters of British law, but we are quite sure that it was a beautiful and complete formulation of British sentiment, and that the boy who follows it will never be unpopular among the inhabitants of any part of the British Empire. A philosopher would make much of this incident, and discover in it an exemplification of many racial traits that have had a strong influence, not only in the history of England, but in that of several other countries.

——Something more than the workings of blind chance might easily be seen in the completion just at this time of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, and the consequent prominence which she will have in the peace parade at Philadelphia. This vessel, owned by a power which owes much to the United States, may well take part in the celebration of a victory that carries to many lands the freedom from ignorance and oppression which Japan has won for herself. The island empire, so far away from us in one direction as to be near in another, can sympathize with our plans, because she understands them, and will rejoice in our successes because whatever makes for civilization, whether in the East or in the West, is but a clearing of the way for her own advancement. The Kasagi and her officers should be, and of course will be, honored guests at Philadelphia, and later in this city, and too much or too friendly attention cannot be paid to them. The Japanese navy, like that of the United States, has proved itself a most efficient promoter of peace, and that the Kasagi should participate in our celebration of a war's close is eminently proper. There may be a nation or two that will view such participation with displeasure, but that is a matter of no particular consequence. The Kasagi is a good ship, because she is of American build, and she has a good crew, because they are of Japanese birth and inspired with Japanese patriotism. Hurrah for the Kasagi, and if her men hurrah for the United States the sound will be pleasant—and significant.

——Again the dispatches from Paris and Madrid are full of references to "Spanish pride" and the desperate measures which it may cause the Spanish people to take if they are not allowed to have their own way. We have heard of "Spanish pride" before and are not much frightened. Pride of this particular sort causes its owners to do a prodigious amount of talking and a microscopic amount of doing. In the last few months it has been solemnly announced that Spain would never submit to this, that, and the other thing—numbering in all perhaps 327 things. She has submitted to them all with docility. She will submit to several more when the time comes.

——Policemen are of many kinds—including good kinds. The kind they have at Sao Paulo, in Brazil, is revealed by a clipping from a paper published there and sent to us by an exiled American who, apparently, is not quite content with the way things are conducted in the greatest (territorially) of South American Republics. The clipping is in Portuguese, but with the aid of our mournful correspondent's letter we are able to gather from it the following tale: LUIGI ULACCO, an Italian, was passing the night—for reasons not recorded, but imaginable—on the ground in front of the gas works near the Porte Nova, or New Bridge. While thus engaged, a thief investigated LUIGI'S pockets and took therefrom a gold chain and Brazilian currency for which a courageous money changer would have given about ten real dollars. LUIGI awoke later, discovered his loss, and sought and, by some strange chance, found a "soldado." That guardian—in theory—of Sao Paulo's citizens gave attentive ear to the Italian's story, but when asked to take action on it he refused. So far he was only an ordinary policeman; but he also explained his refusal, which shows that Brazilian policemen are, to say the least, peculiar. The explanation was peculiar, also. "I can do nothing for you," the soldado declared. "I am an old man, I have the rheumatism, and as it is a cold night, it would not be well for me to interfere with business that does not concern me." There ends the story, and from it our correspondent thinks we can get an idea of the sort of civilization that prevails in Brazil. Well, there does seem to be a hint in that direction, but it is hard to feel indignant toward a policeman at once so frank and so logical. Some of his Northern brethren are as incompetent as he, and lack his merits into the bargain.

Our Flag in Philippines to Stay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All wars prove that, beyond the control of men, beyond the control of Governments, there is a spiritual law which executes itself. All life seems to be a battle royal between spiritual and material forces. After reading Mr. Carnegie's article on the Philippines it is not difficult to see that his knowledge of history is a trifle cramped and needs a little expansion. The American idea was not conceived by Americans. The American idea cannot be bound up between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The American idea can never be sectional, but universal. The victorious flag that represents this idea is not so much the flag of a National cause as the flag of a spiritual empire which is destined to encircle the globe. The Stars and Stripes have gone into the Philippines, Mr. Carnegie, and there it will stay, not as a flag of conquest but as the banner of liberty enlightening the world. If ever there was a section of the earth where the flaming torch of liberty was needed it was in and about the Philippines, in and about the lands of savagery and heathenism, and these spiritual laws which execute themselves will keep it there, independent of any Nation or individual. J. W. HANLEY.

New York, Oct. 24, 1898.

Just a Little Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the punishment of a wise and statesmanlike Governor (with apologies to Judge Daly). It is strange to hear Col. Roosevelt condemn the "turning down of Judge Daly" when he was a party to "a shameful debauchery" of the executive office when the renomination for Governor was refused Gov. Black. Why was Gov. Black refused a renomination? Was it because he did too little or too much for the party that "discovered him"? Our Republican friends commend his administration as wise and statesmanlike, and he should have been renominated.

The Democrats refused Judge Daly a renomination for reasons they deemed sufficient. They did not say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and in the next breath say "We don't want you." They are at least consistent.

Col. Roosevelt talks too much for his own good. He should be careful not to talk again about "turning down faithful servants." X.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

Gen. Merritt's Marriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think there is a mistake in the statement made by your London correspondent of this morning that the hour's delay in the marriage of Gen. Merritt and Miss Williams was caused through "red tape," and that it was facilitated by Mr. White representing to the First Lord of the Treasury "the importance of waiving formality."

The marriage law of England is clear and well defined, and provides for weddings under three conditions:

(1) Marriage by banns, without any fee, which must be published three successive Sundays, immediately after the reading of the second lesson in the parish church of the bride and bridegroom respectively.

(2) Marriage by license, the cost of which is $5, which is given by a licensed Surrogate, and which provides that one of the parties in the marriage contract must reside in the parish in which they are to be married three successive Sundays.

(3) A special license, which can be obtained from the Bishop of the diocese, and which allows a marriage to be celebrated at any time and in any place, the cost of which is $250. It was undoubtedly this license which was obtained by Gen. Merritt, and inasmuch as it required the personal sanction of the Bishop of London, who is not a man of leisure, an hour's delay was not excessive.

Marriages by banns and license can only take place in a church or in a Non-Conformist chapel, (in the presence of the Surrogate.) The special license, expensive as it is, is regarded in England as somewhat "below color," and is very seldom obtained, a circumstance which can scarcely be understood in America, where marriages in houses are the rule, while in England they are the very rare exception.

As there is a movement on foot to obtain special uniform legislation for marriages throughout the United States, perhaps this information may be of interest to your readers. THOMAS P. HUGHES, LL. D.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

Muster Out the Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's calls for volunteer troops were answered with alacrity from all sides. The National Guard of every State responded cheerfully to the call to arms. Home ties, business—everything was forgotten, except that the flag required defenders.

The regular army has been increased to 60,000—all the men necessary for garrison duty. The regular soldier enlists to make soldiering a business, and passes most of his time in garrison duty. The volunteer sacrifices his business at the call of the Nation, and expects to be released when the danger is past.

The volunteer's services are no longer needed. They want to return to their various vocations. "Disband, muster-out" is the cry.

Here at Fort Slocum the privates and "non-coms" of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers are cooped up in tents, freezing on the shores of the Sound—doing all kinds of menial duty, while the officers are warmly housed, not sharing the hardships of their men. Furloughs and leaves are refused, unless there is a "pull" somewhere. General discomfort and disgust reign. The war is over. Muster us out! We enlisted to fight—not to mow grass and clean roads on a Government reservation.

"NON-COM.," 22d N. Y. Volunteers.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Enough.

An Iowa man was fined $40 the other day for squeezing a pretty girl's hand. He swore he did it by accident. The fine was too low.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Lively Campaign Prospects.

A man named Gore has been nominated for Congress by the Populists in Texas. What a time his opponents will have wading through him!—Baltimore News.

Victors Again.

"The laws of the Episcopal Church regarding marriage will not be changed."

"Who is responsible for that?"

"The men behind the canons."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Experience.

"Did you ever turn an honest penny in your life?" asked the business man, severely.

"Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "I gilded one and turned it into a five-dollar gold piece. But it didn't pay."—Washington Star.

Why He Breaks His Word.

Hoax—Jigley is thinking of setting his son up in business.

Joax—He'll never do; he's forever breaking his word.

"So?"

"Yes; he stutters frightfully."—Philadelphia Record.

HOSANNA AND HUZZAH.

Grace Duffie Boylan in Chicago Journal.

Ere ever the guns are silenced;
Ere ever the mandate, Peace!
Shall fall on the raging nations,
Shall bid all their warfare cease;
Ere ever the lamb in slumber
Lies safe 'neath the lion's paw,
We will cry to the East: Hosanna!
We will call to the West: Huzzah!

A hymn to the God of Battles,
Who giveth the conq'ring sword,
Who harks to the cry for justice,
Who bends for the weak one's word;
A hymn for the grandest triumph
E'er given the world to cheer
We will lift that the East may harken,
We will sing that the West may hear.

Far over the waving banners
The foundry's flame-plumes swirl;
And over the stoker blazons
The flag which he helped unfurl.
But if o'er our hearthstone hovers
The glory of sacrifice—
We will make to the East no moanings,
We will make to the West no cries.

The fires of conquest kindle;
The clang of our sword sounds far;
The lion purrs as he watches
His whelp at the game of war.
But ere we forget in our triumph,
And lest we grow faint in our cause,

We will cry to the East Hosannas,
We will shout to the West Huzzahs

PHILADELPHIA PEACE FETE

More Than Two Hundred Craft of All Kinds Take Part in the Naval Parade.

WARSHIPS REVIEWED BY LONG

The River and City a Mass of Color—Reception on the Battleship Texas—Hobson and Merrimac Heroes Arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The peace jubilee naval parade was witnessed to-day by enormous crowds, which occupied every point of vantage on both sides of the Delaware River and loaded down every available craft to the point of danger. The yacht May led the parade, the ships of the navy being anchored in single file in midstream, the line extending from Christian to Hanover Streets, a distance of three miles.

On board the May were Secretary Long and Miss Helen Long; Lieut. W. H. Southerland, who commanded the gunboat Eagle during the war, and destroyed the big Spanish transatlantic liner Santo Domingo, and who accompanied Secretary Long in the capacity of naval aide; Mr. Finney, Secretary Long's private secretary; Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Nagashige Kashiwabara of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick, Congressmen McAleer, Hilborn, Harmer, Bingham, Adams, Young, Wanger, Butler, and Loudenslager; United States Senator Penrose, Major Gen. Snowden, and the Jubilee Committee.

Arrived off League Island, the southern extremity of the city, the May found the line of reviewing vessels in waiting. She promptly swung in front, and at 3 o'clock the parade began to move along the Jersey side of the anchored warships, which lay about five hundred yards distant from each other, in this order: Columbia, Mayflower, New Orleans, Texas, Marblehead, Dolphin, Topeka, Gloucester, and Winslow. The Kasagi lay at the northern end of the line, off Cramps' shipyard, where she was recently built.

As the procession moved, river and shore were one flaring mass of color. All the warships were in full dress, flags flying from bow to stern, from masthead to masthead. Trailing along behind the May were over 200 vessels of every description, handsome yachts, big excursion steamers, tugs, barges, launches, and even rowboats, all bravely decked in the National colors.

Secretary Long, with Lieut. Southerland and Capt. Evans on either side, stationed himself on the bridge of the May, and presently the Columbia, the first of the warships, was reached, and her six-pounders began to roar out the Secretary's salute of seventeen guns. With the beginning of the salute came the bugle and drum salute from the ship, and before the echoes of the first shot had been lost in the boom of the second, a veritable pandemonium of whistles, smaller guns, and the roar of the crowds broke out and continued throughout the procession.

The Texas, the Gloucester, and the Winslow received the greatest share of enthusiasm. As the May glided past the great battleship Commodore Philip and Capt. Sigsbee stood at attention with the other officers and men of the ship, the marines presented arms, and the ship's band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

The Kasagi's officers and men were lined up like the Americans and saluted the Secretary quite as well, but as her guns are at Armstrong's, in England, the salute was perforce a silent one.

A thousand yards beyond the Kasagi the line of reviewing vessels swung round and proceeded down the river along the Pennsylvania shore. The trip down was merely a continuation of the enthusiasm and clamor, minus the guns of the warships. When the Texas was again reached the May was brought to a standstill and, at the invitation of Commodore Philip and Capt. Sigsbee, the party went over in launches to the battleship.

Here they were escorted below to the wardroom, where the Commodore, Captain, and officers received the guests. After the exchange of informal greetings, Mayor Warwick proposed the health of Secretary Long and called upon him for a response. He did so very briefly, thanking the Mayor for his words of welcome and Commodore Philip and Capt. Sigsbee for their courtesy to him as their guest. After referring to "the historic hospitality of Philadelphia, again illustrated by this magnificent jubilee," the Secretary said:

"If ever the navy was worthy of the Nation it represents it is worthy of it today. I appreciate the honor you have conferred on me in connecting my name with that of the Commodore. I appreciate the honor of standing on the historic deck of the Texas in the presence of the man whose glorious work at Santiago has written the name of the American flag high on the records of the honor of nations. I respond as heartily as our country does to these, our heroes, and to you of Philadelphia for honoring them as you do."

Mayor Warwick, Commodore Philip, and Capt. Sigsbee also spoke. The latter said he was deeply gratified by the universal sympathy for the Maine, but asked to be excused from speaking of the ship. "Some time I may say how I feel about the Maine, but not at this time."

Here the Mayor suggested a toast to "The Men Behind the Guns," and after three hearty cheers had been given, Secretary Long with his party returned to the May, the battleship repeating the salute as they left. It was then 5:45 o'clock, and the May steamed over to her dock to give the Secretary time to catch the 6:15 train for Boston.

Apart from the naval pageant the city passed a busy day preparing for to-morrow's civic display and receiving incoming troops for the military parade on Thursday.

Commodore Philip to-day received the following telegram:

"Can you find a place for me in the parade Thursday as a Confederate veteran and a survivor of the old Merimac?"

It was signed by Bishop Foute of California, who is now in Washington. Mayor Warwick assumed charge of the request, and said Bishop Foute would be mounted beside Gen. "Joe" Wheeler in the military parade.

Naval Constructor Hobson and four of his Merrimac heroes reached the city this afternoon. They will be the guests of the Jubilee Committee while here and will have a place in Thursday's line.

To-night the city is gorgeous with light and color. From sidewalk to roof nearly every building is literally buried in bunting, intertwined with beautiful designs in electric lights. The City Hall carries the illumination into the skies, lines of colored lights depending from the tower on each side, while the searchlights of the warships play upon and about the Penn Statue.

As President McKinley and his party will not arrive until to-morrow, the court of honor, with its superb triumphal arch, will not be opened before to-morrow night.

PULLMAN COMPANY'S SUIT.

Action to Enforce the Limitations of Its Charter to be Brought to Trial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided to-day that the action instituted by Attorney General Maurice T. Moloney during his term of office to compel the Pullman Palace Car Company to restrict its operations to its charter limitations should stand, and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for Cook County, where it will now be tried.

Ex-Attorney General Moloney had contended that the Pullman Company was incorporated simply for the purpose of making, selling, and leasing railroad and street cars. His object was to compel the company to retire from the real estate, gas, water, heating, brickmaking, and other enterprises conducted by it at the town of Pullman and in Chicago.

HER DAUGHTER NOT AT SCHOOL.

A Woman in Freeport Fined $5 for Alleged Neglect.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 25.—Justice Bedell last evening imposed a five-dollar fine on Mrs. J. T. Lavine of New York for allowing her daughter, Edith, to remain away from the Freeport public school for two days. Mrs. Lavine is only a Summer resident of Freeport, and she claimed that as she was a legal resident of Manhattan she was not compelled to send her daughter to school here.

It was shown that Edith had received instruction here, and her mother presented a certificate from Dr. G. H. Hammond showing that Edith was sick. The Court, however, held that notice should have been sent to the proper school officials. Mrs. Lavine will appeal.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR

Gen. Greely Demonstrates Its Value in a Report to Secretary Alger.

CLAIMS IT FOUND CERVERA

Gives His Command Credit for the Inception of the Santiago Campaign and Sharply Criticises Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to-day presented to Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the Signal Corps during the recent war with Spain. In the first section of his report Gen. Greely devotes particular attention to the organization of the Signal Corps for the war. Referring to the Santiago campaign, he says:

"Especial interest for the Signal Corps attaches to this siege since, as is stated elsewhere, the Chief Signal Officer of the army was responsible for the inception of this campaign, which proved to be the turning point of the war."

Gen. Greeley then discussed the arrangement and installation of electrical and other appliances whereby the War Department, to all intents and purposes, was brought near to the army, and quick communication was established between the commanding General and his general officers of the Fifth Army Corps. He intimates that the corps officers in Cuba were handicapped because they were not allowed to take with them the Signal Corps telegraph train which had been sent to Tampa for the Santiago expedition. He then adds the following:

"The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that the visual signaling which the commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps (Gen. Shafter) relied upon, contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations, and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, &c., which Lieut. Col. Allen furnished to Lieut. Col. Green."

Gen. Greeley discusses at length the physical difficulties of maintaining communication by wire in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, but points out that at all critical periods of the campaign Gen. Shafter was kept in direct communication by telephone with his subordinate commanders, the lines being uninterruptedly maintained under an almost constant fire of the enemy. Special stress is laid upon the value of the signal corps' facilities in directing fire of the naval vessels. The arrangements were so complete and excellent that the local commanding was able to communicate directly with the Admiral commanding the fleet, and in addition to communicate with the War Department within twenty minutes. Gen. Greeley then says:

"Concerning this telegraphic and telephonic service which did not fall within the plans of the Major General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, and for which he made no provision, the Chief Signal Officer of the army feels it incumbent upon him to point out its absolute military necessity and value, and to indicate the extraordinary risks which any General commanding a detached army, especialy one serving on a foreign soil, assumes when he leaves himself unprovided with telegraphic or telephonic facilities."

Gen. Greely is confident that, during the single month of July the lines of communication maintained by his corps in Cuba were worth more to the Nation than has been the cost of the Signal Corps of the army from its inception to the present day. He refers to the ease with which the Major General commanding the army communicated with Washington, having important information and receiving important orders. He then adds:

In addition, it is not pleasant to surmise what might have been the fate of the fever-stricken army in Santiago de Cuba had its fortune and movements been debated by mail instead of by electrical communication.

Gen. Greely strongly commends the use of the war balloon and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago he says:

"The forcing of the Signal Corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops, disclosing their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Major Gen. Shafter through his Chief Engineer, Col. George McC. Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieut. Col. Maxfield of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, who is charged with the practical operation of the balloon, and who, besides sharing absolutely every danger to which Col. Derby was subjected, in addition had his horse shot under him in a previous reconnaissance of the ground."

Gen. Greely says that "the Signal Corps failed to receive from Major Gen. Shafter in his original report even a notice that it participated in the Santiago campaign."

An interesting part of Gen. Greely's report is that which relates to the telegraph censorship. Upon this feature he says:

"There has been a misapprehension on the part of many that the Signal Corps established a press censorship during the war, an opinion that is entirely unfounded, as the Chief Signal Officer ignored all suggestions looking to an interference with the free and untrammeled publication of press matter, even by the most sensational and unpatriotic of journals. It may be added that the Associated Press and many of the leading journals, in a most patriotic spirit, expressed freely and frequently, not only their willingness, but also their desire, to refrain from the publication of any information that would embarrass the Administration or be detrimental to the success of military operations. These offers were not Pickwickian, for in more than one instance, information of the highest interest to the public has never been published to this day, being held secret by press associations, newspaper correspondents, and editors, as calculated, if given publicity, to injure the National cause."

Gen. Greely refers in the highest terms of praise to the officers and agents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the Mexican Company, the United States and Haiti Cable Company, the French Cable Company, the Direct Cable Company, and the West Indies Submarine Telegraph Company for so generously meeting the requirements of the censorship which was deemed essential by the officers of this Government. All of these lines faithfully complied with the demands of the Government, and while these demands meant in many instances serious financial loss to the companies, no serious difficulty was ever encountered by the Government with any of the companies.

Gen. Greely's report indicates that the credit for the location of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor belongs to the Signal Corps, and says:

"In the interest of history, let alone justice to the Signal Corps of the army, the truth should be told. The location of Cervera's squadron at Santiago was first made by Col. James Allen, and later verified independently by Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, of the Signal Corps. The blockading of Cervera's squadron was due to the conservative action of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, based on reports and representations made personally to them by the Chief Signal Officer of the army. Secretary Long, alive to the situation, in an official dispatch says: 'All military and naval movements depend upon that point' (the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor.)

"On May 19 Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. That very day Col. Allen telegraphed in cipher to the Chief Signal Officer: 'Five Spanish vessels arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Have notified Admiral commanding.' (Sampson.) 'The Spanish flagship arrived Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral [Cervera] hastily wired Madrid.' On the following morning he added the following information: 'Pelayo and four cruisers in Santiago. No destroyer or torpedo boats arrived there.'

"This information was communicated immediately to the President, and, by his orders, to the Secretary of War, who, being impressed by the assurance of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army as to the entire reliability of this report, proved himself equal to the emergency and on that very day gave such prompt and effective orders as resulted in the blockade of Santiago and the ultimate destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The report says that Col. Allen furnished cipher advices of the most valuable sort from Santiago almost daily. He first reported that the Spanish squadron was short of coal and could not renew its supply at Santiago, and also that the unarmored American cruisers off the Cuban coast "were mistaken by the Spanish for the main American fleet," "proving," says Gen. Greely, "the wisdom and efficacy of Admiral Sampson's orders by cable that the fast unarmored cruisers of the navy should perform scouting duty off Santiago." The report then adds:

"A cipher message of the 23d stated correctly that Admiral Schley was that day at Cienfuegos and Cervera was at Santiago. Meanwhile the navy had been unable to verify the fact of Cervera's presence at Santiago, and as a result the correctness of the information furnished by the Signal Corps was sharply questioned. The Chief Signal Officer, being informed that the whole campaign was conducted upon his representations, was asked to verify this information from other sources, if possible. Prompt action was taken by the Chief Signal Officer, who adopted such lines of operations that thereafter there was scarcely a day he was not in possession of information coming over one or more of the six cables leading out of Santiago.

"It is an interesting anticlimax that when Cervera's squadron was destroyed on July 3, Col. Allen, the same officer who originally reported the arrival of the fleet on the very day it reached Santiago, likewise reported by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer the fact that the entire fleet had been destroyed, which information was conveyed to the President and the country fourteen hours in advance of any other official advice."

Gen. Greely gives an account of the operations of the Signal Corps in Puerto Rico, adds some suggestions as to the telegraph lines in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and strongly advocates an increase in the Signal Corps.

PIERRE PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

Death of the Distinguished French Mural Painter.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the French painter, is dead.

By the death of Pierre Puvis de Chavannes modern French art loses one of its most forceful, original, and able exponents. His work, ridiculed, decried, and adversely criticised for many years, finally forced its way by power of merit and by the calm, strong personality of its producer. It is no exaggeration to say that de Chavannes had become the foremost decorative painter of his time. His method and his treatment were peculiarly his own. There is a strange haunting fascination in his designs and pictures, and their very quietness of color and tone and simplicity of composition become, as they are studied, full of interest. He was essentially a decorative artist, but a decorative artist of rare power of conception and loftiness of treatment.

Born in Lyons, in 1824, he was graduated from the Lycée Henry IV., in Paris, spent two years of study in Italy and returned to Paris, where he studied successively under Henry Scheffer, Delacroix, and Couture. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1850, but from 1852 to 1859 his pictures, when sent in, only received ridicule, and were invariably refused. In 1861 he achieved his first success, when the Salon gave him a medal of the second class for his two panels of "Peace" and "War." He was offered 6,000f. by the French Government for the latter panel, but he did not choose to separate them, and so made the State a present of the second panel, thus receiving only $1,200 for the two. They were given to the town of Amiens and placed in the museum there, and he was a gainer through his somewhat Quixotic action, for the effect of the exhibition of his work was to secure him commissions for no less than fourteen of his panels for the town of Amiens.

He won the medal of honor at the Salon in 1882 for his "Pro Patria Ludus." In 1876-8 he painted the remarkable series of decorations, "The Girlhood of St. Geneviève" for the Pantheon in Paris, "The Groves Sacred to Arts and Muses," "The Vision of Antiquity" and "Christian Inspiration" for the Lyons Museum, and "The Inter Artes Et Naturam" for the Museum of Rouen. In 1888-9 he painted the hemi-cycle in the Sorbonne, one of the most dignified and beautiful mural paintings of modern times, and which well symbolizes the educational idea of the institution.

The artist painted the decorations for the staircase hall in the Boston Public Library, which was placed there in 1890, the first panel of which represents "The Muses Greeting the Genius of Enlightenment," the subject of the other five panels being "Astronomy," "History," and "Pastoral," "Dramatic," and "Epic Poetry." He received a large sum for this work, but it is estimated that his total earnings for thirty-six years of labor were only $78,400, an average of hardly $2,200 a year. At the time of his death the artist was President of the Champs de Mars Salon. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1882, and in 1889 was made a Commander of the Legion.

SUNK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamer Kenmore, from New York for the Orient, Goes Down.

PORT SAID, Oct. 25.—The British steamer Kenmore, Capt. Ellis, which arrived here yesterday from New York on the way to Aden, Singapore, and Yokohama, has sunk at her moorings in the Chalouf section of the Suez Canal. Until the vessel is raised traffic on the canal will be obstructed during the night, but will be free in the daytime.

The Kenmore is a new steamer of 2,412 tons. She sailed from New York on Sept. 30. Her agents are Funch, Edye & Co.

Kurds Attack a German Scientist.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that a body of Kurds have fired upon and seriously wounded the well-known German archaeologist, Prof. Belck, while he was conducting his explorations in the Sipandagh District.

A Duke Weds a South Carolina Girl.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25.—At Nyon, in the Canton of Vaud, his Serene Highness Duke de Litta, ViscontiArese, to-day married the late A. S. J. Perry of Charleston, S. C.

Kiau-Chau Becomes a Free Port.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Department of State has received information from the Minister to China that the Port of Tsin-Tau (Kiau-Chau) has been opened as a free port.

69TH WANTS TO COME HOME.

Most of the Men Protest Against Doing Garrison Duty.

It was learned at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night that more than 700 members had signed the petition circulated at Huntsville, Ala., last week protesting against doing garrison duty in Cuba or Puerto Rico. A private in Company D, who arrived home a few days ago on a furlough, said that the petitions were circulated last Tuesday, and that with the exception of a few non-commissioned officers whom, he thought, were afraid of losing their stripes, every one signed. Company G, he stated, was not approached because its Captain is a son of Col. Duffy. He also said that before he left for New York he learned from a number of men that Capt. Healy of Company I had also affixed his signature.

"This report about the members of the Sixty-ninth wanting to do garrison duty is pure rot," he maintained.

"Everybody is anxious to get home, and the petition is probably in Washington by this time. An attempt was made to get up a round robin about three weeks ago, but the fact became known to Col. Duffy and other officers in some way or other, and it was abandoned for the time being."

Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment said last night that he was surprised to learn that a round robin had been circulated, as his talk with Col. Duffy on the latter's recent trip to this city gave him the impression that the men were anxious to do garrison duty. There were other members of the regiment at the armory last night who were not present in Huntsville when the petitions were circulated, but they practically admitted that they would have signed had they been in camp.

A COLLISION ON THE BRIDGE.

A Conductor's Leg Is Crushed Between Two Trolley Cars.

A collision occurred shortly after 10 o'clock last evening on the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge between two trolley cars, in which the conductor of one of the cars was badly hurt. A car of the Third Avenue line was opposite the outer end of the New York station when the trolley pole slipped from the wire. Edward C. Kurtz, the conductor, stepped on the buffer outside of the rear dashboard to adjust it, when a car of the Fifth Avenue line ran against the Third Avenue car.

Kurtz was caught and his left leg was badly crushed. An ambulance surgeon of Gouverneur Hospital dressed his injuries, and he was removed to the hospital. Both cars were filled with passengers, and for a time there was considerable excitement. James Hinman, the motorman of the Fifth Avenue car, claimed that the brake on his car was out of order. There were no arrests.

Dinner to John Lavery.

The Salmagundi Club last night gave a dinner at its rooms, 14 West Twelfth Street, in honor of John Lavery, the Glasgow artist, for whom Queen Victoria recently sat at his studio in London, and the Norwegian artist, Fritz Theulow. The latter, however, was not present, having been detained in Pittsburg. Among those present were Jean Francois Millet, Jr., and Mr. Madox of Bradford, England, both of whom spoke. Mr. Millet in French and Mr. Madox in English.

SAVED BY SUPPOSED ROBBERS.

Chicagoan Jumps Into the River to Escape Negroes Who Follow Only to Rescue Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Thomas Doyle ran away from supposed robbers early to-day and landed in their arms. He saw two men whom he thought were highwaymen, and started to run away. In his excitement he started toward the bridge, but when he saw that the men were following him closely, he turned aside and jumped into the river.

He swam to the pilings and, calling vigorously for help, turned to see his enemies beside him in the water. When the men came up to him his face whitened, and he was about to abandon his hold, but just then Thomas McGarry, the bridge tender, caught him. He said when the men continued to follow he thought they must overtake him before he could call for help, and that the river leap seemed his only safe course.

The bridge tender declares that the men meant no harm, and that instead of passing on as they might have done stopped to help Doyle out of his muddy bath.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S PLANS.

"The Merchant of Venice" to be Presented at His Theatre Nov. 16.

The twentieth season of Augustin Daly's stock company at Daly's Theatre will open on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, with a production of Shakespeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," with Miss Ada Rehan as Portia, this being her first appearance in that character. The rest of the cast will include Sidney Herbert as Shylock, Charles Richman as Bassanio, George Clarke as Antonio, Herbert Gresham as Gratiano, Edwin Varrey as Old Gobbo, Wilfred Clarke as Launcelot, Blanche Bates as Nerissa, and Mabel Gillman as Jessica.

The theatre will remain dark on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Nov. 14 and 15, for rehearsals. "The Runaway Girl" will be transferred to the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Nov. 14, where it will be presented with new features and some changes in the cast. The one hundredth performance will take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 24, when a souvenir album of the principal characters will be presented to each one attending.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S ESTATE.

Much Less Property Left by the Actress than Reported.

It has been learned that the value of the estate left by Fanny Davenport was greatly overestimated at the time of her death, when it was said that she was one of the wealthiest of American actresses. Her fortune was said to amount to $500,000, and it is possible that this would have been about too high an estimate in 1892, when her will was made, but before her death it had dwindled to scarcely more than one-tenth of that sum.

It is said that the later years of her career on the stage were not successful financially, partly owing to the fact that her professional tours were frequently interrupted by illness, after she had expended large sums in equipping her companies. It is said that, in view of the reduced amount of her estate, her relatives will receive only about $30,000 in legacies and her husband, Melbourne McDowell, about $25,000 besides her manuscript plays. Under the provisions of her will, if the value of her estate had remained intact, the husband would have received at least $300,000.

An Electrical Theatre Party.

One hundred and fifty members of the electrical trades from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Connecticut, accompanied by ladies, witnessed the performance of "The Fortune Teller" last night at Wallack's Theatre. The party occupied the first rows of the orchestra, and gave a hearty reception to Miss Nielsen, Eugene Cowles, Joseph Higbie, and other members of the company. At the conclusion of the second act a bouquet of roses, in which were placed six electric lights of three-candle power each, fed by dry batteries, was presented to Miss Nielsen. After the performance the entire party entered automobiles and were taken to the Waldorf-Astoria, where supper was served.

Mrs. F. A. Kingsley Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Frances A. Kingsley, the mother-in-law of the late Henry E. Abbey, and the guardian of the former impresario's daughter, Miss Kitty Abbey, is lying critically ill at her home, at the corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Mrs. Kingsley contracted a severe cold a week ago last Sunday, which has developed into pneumonia. Mrs. Kingsley is the mother of Henry E. Abbey's first wife, and comes from Northampton, Mass., where Mr. Abbey is now buried. She was a heavy loser in the robbery and subsequent failure of the Northampton Bank, and was also largely interested financially in the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau at the time of its failure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Bella Tomlins made her first appearance with the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre last night as Azucena in "Il Trovatore."

Israel Zangwill has been invited to deliver a ten-minute discourse upon the drama at the benefit of the Actors' Fund, to be held at the Broadway Theatre on Thursday afternoon.

The Casino management have canceled the engagement of Miss Della Fox for her appearance at their theatre Nov. 7, and instead they will continue "The Belle of New York" for an indefinite period.

"The Village Postmaster," a New England comedy-drama, by Jerome H. Eddy and Miss Alice Ives, will be revived at the Fourteenth Street Theatre the week beginning Nov. 14, with Frank Mordaunt in the leading rôle.

The management of Joseph Jefferson has changed its contemplated plans of producing throughout Mr. Jefferson's entire season "Rip Van Winkle." The last two weeks, beginning Monday, Nov. 7, will be devoted to a revival of "Rip Van Winkle."

The testimonial which will be tendered to Carver B. Cline at the Casino next Sunday evening promises, from the present indications, to result in a brilliant success. The programme will include several well-known stars now playing in New York, as well as the very best talent in the vaudeville line.

R. A. Roberts, who was playing the part of Sergeant Dan Doxey, and who for several nights played Robert Hilliard's part of John, Earl of Woodstock, after Hilliard had withdrawn from the cast of "Sporting Life," has temporarily withdrawn from the company to attend to some details in Mr. Litt's other productions. His place has been taken by John E. Ince.

Miss Rondebush, who with her mother was a passenger on the ill-fated Mohegan, which was wrecked off the coast of England, and who escaped death, will arrive by the steamer Etruria, due Saturday. She is bringing the body of her mother for interment in New York. Miss Rondebush is a protege of Mrs. Agnes Ethel Tracy, to whose home she will go upon her arrival.

W. M. Wilkinson, who was formerly manager for Alexander Salvini, will produce on Nov. 15 a new comedy entitled "A Stranger in a Strange Land." The scenes of the play are laid in England, and the stranger is a Cherokee chief, who has been taken over there by a Western doctor as an advertisement for his Indian bitters. The play was written by Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's has concluded to withdraw the burlesque "In Gotham" on Nov. 5, and on Nov. 7 will present a new travesty on "The Christian," written by Richard Crane, which will be continued until the regular season sets in, when a complete vaudeville entertainment will be presented with many new European artists.

Manager Frank Sanger of the Maurice Grau Opera Company completed the details for the transportation of the entire opera company to Chicago, where they will begin their season of three weeks Monday, Nov. 7. The entire company, consisting of 250 people, will leave New York over the Erie Monday morning and arrive in Chicago Tuesday afternoon, and on the following day will begin rehearsing the operas to be produced the first week.

A feature of the opening performance of "Catherine," at the Garrick Theatre Monday night, and one the audience was not allowed to participate in, as Mr. Frohman will not allow flowers to be passed over the footlights, was the receipt during the performance of two handsome bouquets. They were composed of red carnations, white roses, and violets, tied with tricolored ribbons, with notes attached addressed to Miss Annie Russell and Miss Elsie De Wolfe, which read, "With my best wishes for your success to-night. With most cordial greetings," and signed "M. Henri Lavedan."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrangements for the Loan Exhibition of Portraits which is to open at the Academy of Design on November 14 are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The exhibition will remain open some five weeks, and promises to be far in advance of its two predecessors. There will be one gallery devoted to portraits by old masters, Dutch, Flemish, and French, and another to portraits by the old English masters, a surprising number of which are now in this country. Tea will be served on two or three afternoons of each week by special committees composed of married and unmarried belles, and under the general charge of the patronesses, who have not yet been all chosen. There will be music on the opening day, tickets for which will be sold in advance by the patronesses.

The ladies committee for the exhibition is composed of Mesdames John Hobart Warren, Chairman; Charles B. Alexander, R. Fulton Cutting, Edmund Baylies, M. Dwight Collier, De Forest, and Miss Whitney.

The Artist Committee is made up of Charles T. Barney, Chiarman; J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, Edwin H. Blashfield, Benjamin C. Porter, Stanford White, and Francis Lathrop, while the Executive Committee, which will have general charge of the display, is composed as follows: Charles T. Barney, Chairman; E. Hamilton Bell, Secretary; Fred G. King, Assistant Secretary; Edward A. Smith, Treasurer; Henry Marquand, Prescott Hall Butler, Stanford White, James L. Breese, and Robert Waller, Jr.

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Echoes of the Baring-Churchill wedding were heard in the hotels, restaurants, and clubs all day yesterday. It is a little difficult to account for the exceeding amount of curiosity that this marriage seems to have created, and which was evidenced by the enormous crowd in and around the church and outside the Churchill house, and the struggle of the women present to get points of vantage, and the fierce rush to secure the flowers and plants in the church for souvenirs after the ceremony. One of the fair guests at the reception, who was fortunate enough to secure the bride's bouquet, and who is staying at a large Fifth Avenue hotel, sent the bouquet to be put in the ice box for preservation on Monday night when she retired. When she sent for it yesterday morning the empty holder and framework were alone returned to her. Every spray of the lilies of the valley, which composed the large and beautiful bouquet had been stolen, presumably by persons who wished to say that they had a souvenir of the wedding.

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After the dinner which followed the wedding reception at Mrs. Churchill's residence on Monday evening, and which was enjoyed by the parents and relatives of the bride, the best man and ushers, and a few intimate friends, the party went over to Jersey City, where the private car tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Baring by Mr. Shoemaker of Philadelphia still remained, and where they found the young couple just finishing dinner. There was again a series of fond and tearful farewells, and the health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk many times. Mrs. Baring's Philadelphia relatives, Mr. and Mrs. George Heyl, the Misses Heyl, and Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, the last of Baltimore, are at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain until Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Baring, when they return from their Southern trip, will spend a fortnight at the Astoria before sailing for their English home on Nov. 16. Miss Muriel Baring, Mr. Baring's sister, will return home at the end of the week. Every one who was at the wedding is talking of Miss Baring's sweet expression and fresh English beauty, of her simple but becoming gown, and also of the profusion of jewels which the bride wore. The handsomest and most varied collection worn by any New York bride in many years.

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Mrs. Sarah Thorn Carpenter, widow of Jacob B. Carpenter of Dutchess County, and the mother of Miss Mary Carpenter and of Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower, died at her residence, 13 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday. Mrs. Carpenter was Miss Sarah Thorn of Poughkeepsie. She was married to Mr. Carpenter about forty-five years ago. He died some ten years ago, leaving her a fortune and a large estate at Millbrook in Dutchess County. Of her daughters, Miss Mary Carpenter has acquired some reputation as a writer and traveler. She was one of the founders, with the late Miss Winnie Davis, of the feminine organization known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," and Mrs. Tower spent two or three Summers at Newport with her husband and family, and occupied for two Winters the Coleman Drayton house at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

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Among the guests at the Baring-Churchill reception was Mr. F. Diodati Thompson, who recently returned from another globe-trotting tour. Mr. Thompson met Miss Churchill and Mr. Baring in Cairo, where their courtship began, last Winter. He has been absent from New York this last time over a year. Mr. Thompson is persona grata at the Yildiz Kiosk in Constantinople, and has received several decorations from the Sultan of Turkey for his writings on the Turkish Empire. He has become a close student of Oriental politics, customs, and manners, but is intensely amused over the story that was cabled to New York last year that he was about to become a Turk.

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The avenue, resaurants, and shops yesterday had quite an animated appearance. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in a tailor gown of dark brown; Miss Marion Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs were on the avenue early in the afternoon. Col. John Jacob Astor, in a gray cutaway suit, was seen in the vicinity of the Knickerbocker Club. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany was driving in a hansom and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. Henry Burnett were among others who were out enjoying the balmy, springlike weather.

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It is about settled that the Calvin Brices will remain in New York this winter and not open their Washington house. There is a rumor, which is as yet unconfirmed, that next Spring Mrs. Brice and the Misses Brice will take a London house and will entertain in the British metropolis in the same lavish and delightful manner which has distinguished them at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who are shortly to go abroad, have been credited with the possible purchase of the William Waldorf Astor cottage at Newport, of which Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Brice have had the lease for several years. In this case the Brices may not be at Newport next summer, but may prefer to remain abroad and reap the fruits of their London social campaign.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and the Misses Leiter will leave Washington this winter and go to Chicago, where Mr. Leiter has leased a house on Michigan Avenue. Miss Daisy Leiter will be in New York during the Horse Show and for the first part of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived late Monday evening from the Hot Springs, Virginia, where they have been sojourning for the last fortnight. Mrs. Belmont will be busy arranging her new house, which was the old home of the City Club, and for the next month she will be in New York and Westbury, L. I. The Belmonts frequently come up to town and stop at a hotel, usually the Waldorf-Astoria, for an evening at the play, returning to their country home the following morning. Their city house will be ready in time for the Horse Show.

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The Peace Jubilee is engrossing the attention of the Philadelphians this week. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have been the chief entertainers, and the luncheon yesterday on their yacht May, tendered to the Secretary of the Navy and his party, was one of the features of the day. Miss Josephine Drexel has been in Philadelphia, and quite a number of New Yorkers have gone over for the week, among them Mrs. Ulysses Grant.

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The Marquis of Ava has returned from another expedition into the wilds of British Columbia, where he has been prospecting for gold in the interests of an English syndicate. His brother, Lord Terence Blackwood, and Lady Blackwood, who was Miss Flora Davis, of this city, are in London, where Lady Blackwood has been remarked for the charming smartness and simplicity of her tailor gowns. Her father, Mr. John Davis, and his new bride, have returned to New York, and are at their residence, on Washington Square.

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Among those leaving to-day on the Teutonic are Mr. W. C. Eustis and Mr. Raoul Duval, who are going abroad to play polo at Pau and Biarritz, Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who have been passing some months on this side and who are returning to their London home, where Mr. Morgan is representing his father's interests; Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal, Walter Kobbe, E. H. Lord, Frank Thompson, and Mrs. Wayne Cuyler, mother of Lady Gray Egerton. On the Paris there is quite a contingent from Philadelphia, including Dr. Alexander W. Biddle, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer F. B. Biddle, Mrs. Franklin A. Dick and Miss Dick. Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason is also a passenger, and others on the list are Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Werdner of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Toland, L. D. White, Mrs. White, and Miss White. The Kensington will take to Antwerp this morning William T. C. Wardwell and family.

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The wedding ceremony of Miss Florence Bayard and Mr. William S. Hillis, which will take place in Wilmington on Saturday next, will be performed by the Rev. George William Douglas, D. D., of Tuxedo Park, who was formerly the rector of St. John's Church, in Washington. The wedding, owing to the recent death of Mr. Bayard, will be very quiet, and will take place at Delaware Place, the Bayard residence at Wilmington.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Chapman are passing their honeymoon in Paris. Mrs. Chapman was Miss Ethel Forbes-Morgan, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes-Morgan, and was married a fortnight ago in London.

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The wedding of Miss Kelly and Mr. E. P. Hatch second will take place this afternoon at Greenwich, Conn. Miss Kelly will wear a white satin gown draped in old lace. Her veil will be fastened by a diamond crescent, and she will also wear a crescent on her corsage. Miss Annie Kelley, the bride's cousin and maid of honor, will wear Nile green crepe de chine, with collar and trimmings of a deeper shade of satin antique. Mrs. Kelley, the mother of the bride, will wear a gown of gray peau de soie. Mrs. Preston, a sister of the bridegroom, will have a costume of combination black and white, with jetted jacket and trimmings. The "going-away" gown will be fawn-colored cloth, with a cape lined in white satin, and with a hat of white and fawn.

C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Rents a House.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will occupy Mrs. Ogden Goelet's house, 608 Fifth Avenue, during the coming Winter. Mrs. Goelet, who is Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, will remain abroad for the Winter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greenleaf—Adams.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 25.—Miss Margaret Adams, daughter of Mrs. William Adams, was married in Trinity Church at noon today to Louis Greenleaf, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Cranch Greenleaf. The wedding was attended by a large number of Summer residents, and many society people came to Lenox especially for the occasion.

The church had been decorated by the young friends of the bride and bridegroom. The windows were banked with Autumn leaves and evergreens, which also covered the railing of the gallery in the rear. The chancel was decorated with palms, and on the altar were American Beauty roses. Chrysanthemums were also used with pretty effect.

The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, officiated. Arthur Hyde of Bath, Me., the organist and composer, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party came up the aisle.

John Greenleaf, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Thatcher M. Adams, 2d, Herbert Parsons, J. Sanford Barnes, John Lee, Francis C. Green, and Edward Slade. The bridesmaids were Miss Marian Greenleaf, a sister of the groom; Miss Henrietta Ingersoll, Miss Lois Swann of Utica, Miss Lena Delano, Miss Frances Archbold, and Miss Nellie Soutter.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Thatcher Adams, wore a gown of white satin, with Duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, caught up with a diamond ornament, the gift of Mr. Greenleaf.

As the bride and groom left the church Mr. Hyde played the Mendelssohn wedding march.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tams, Mr. and Mrs. William Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. De ano, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Miss Amy Brown, Mrs. W. P. Eno, Amos N. Eno Edward H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. George Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Storm, Miss Gertrude Gillette, Mrs. Eames, mother of Emmy Eames; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Eno, John F. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes the Misses Stokes, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Miss Emily J. Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Jr., Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, D. W. Bishop, David W. Bishop, Jr., Mrs. William B. Bradford, Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lurvey, Samuel Frothingham, Miss Clementina Furniss, Clinton Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Hermann Kinnicutt, George H. Morgan, and Miss Morgan.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Bel Air, the country place of Thatcher M. Adams, an uncle of the bride. A wedding breakfast was also served. The bride and bridegroom then left for their honeymoon trip. They will reside in Albany at 367 State Street.

Smith—Gallaudet.

The wedding of the Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith and Miss Edith Gallaudet occurred yesterday at noon in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street. The ceremony was jointly performed by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the father of the bride and rector emeritus of the church, and the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, the bridegroom's father, rector emeritus of St. Andrew's Church. Miss Mabel Shaw, of Staten Island, a niece of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Shaw is engaged to be married to Mr. George L. Myers, son of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, but there were no bridesmaids. Mr. Charles M. McIlwaine was best man. The ushers were Mr. Munson G. Shaw, Mr. George L. Myers, Charles G. Trumbull, of Philadelphia; Mr. Warren S. Banks, Mr. Frank D. Mead and the Rev. Mr. Sargeant. Dr. Bern Budd Gallaudet, the brother of the bride, gave her away.

The bride wore a white satin gown. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore a gown of Nile green cloth, the waist of which was trimmed in black satin rosettes and cut steel buttons. Her hat was fashioned of violet velvet and gray. A bunch of violets, caught at the side, gave it a pretty finish. Instead of the conventional bouquet Miss Shaw carried a muff of gray, upon which was fastened a large bunch of natural violets. The church was decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums. There was no reception. The Rev. Mr. Smith and his bride will reside in Lambertville, N. J., where Mr. Smith is rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Crawford—Childs.

Miss Mary Berkeley Childs, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ward Childs of 43 Downing Street, Brooklyn, and George Gordon Crawford, son of Dr. Gilmore Crawford of Atlanta, Ga., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of the church, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Maury Childs, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Alexander Winchester Carroll of Carrollton, Md. The ushers were James Irvine Scott of Philadelphia, John Miner Maury of Washington, D. C.; William Haskell of Brooklyn, Joseph D. Bryan and Charles Philip Fry of Manhattan, and John W. Doniphan of Brooklyn. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will live in McKeesport, Penn.

Young—Breckwedel.

Miss Mamie E. Breckwedel, daughter of Mrs. A. Von Dohlen of 620 West Thirty-ninth Street, was married last evening to Albert J. Young at St. Luke's Lutheran Church, on West Forty-second Street, the Rev. William Busse, pastor of the church, officiating. Miss Addie Breckwedel, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss C. Rasche and Miss Johanna Tietjen. Frederick Tietjen

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500.000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000.000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G., 222 B'WAY.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000.000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
31 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

Cleveland Ter. & Valley R. R. Co.
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New Jersey Elec. R'y Co.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The conversion into the 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936, undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of 7% Bonds left outstanding to about $2,000,000, due and payable in 1900.

The 4½% Bonds, except for the about $2,000,000 7% Bonds yet outstanding, constitute, together with the 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The offer is now made to the holders of the 7% Bonds to refund the same into the 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936, at the price of 104%, the 7% Bonds to be taken on a 3½% interest basis to maturity.

A statement showing the exact terms upon which the exchange is made can be had on application at the offices of the undersigned or at the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., where bonds should be presented for conversion.

This offer is subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, October 11, 1898.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
Readjustment of Funded Debt.

The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.

Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.

JOS. S. STOUT,
25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK,
60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLACKFORD,
10 South St., Baltimore. } Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER,
Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDER MATTHEWS,
(Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. W. BLISS PFD. STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Many of the professional Stock Exchange traders covered short contracts yesterday. They had counted on lower prices being brought about through developments here and abroad, but instead of declining the market's tendency was upward, and before midday there were evidences on the tape of consequence enough to persuade the average small trader of the Street to rush to cover. Later in the day larger operators fell into the evening-up line.

No news developments of importance came. Confronting the market were dispatches from abroad reciting the Anglo-French disputations, but of more consequence still was the declaration by the United States Supreme Court that railway combinations and pools were illegal.

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Yet nothing came to pass in the market throughout the day which was other than satisfactory to interests most optimistic. In its course the market reflected the prevalent belief of wideawake traders that England and France cannot get into any serious permanent snarl. And in so far as the Supreme Court decision in the Central Traffic Association case was concerned the almost universal declaration of faith was that it would cause no trouble, no losses whatever to the railroads of the country.

When Wall Street has confidence it has confidence to spare, and yesterday's indisposition to give consequence to the United States Supreme Court's decision was quite in line with the ordinary superficial view which the Stock Exchange is generally inclined to take whenever anything whatever new develops. As a matter of fact, this Central Traffic Association determination is of importance far beyond anything that has occurred affecting railway administration in a decade. It puts wholly aside Wall Street superiority; it annuls claims in high financiering circles that vested interests are safe, needing no extraneous support—are independent wholly of grangerism. In truth, under practice warranted by this Supreme Court decision, the railroads of the country are put one against another, not at variance only, but in competition and enmity. Pools are impossible, mutual protection associations are prohibited, conjoint efforts to produce profits are held to be illegal. This means—and it is idle to try to disguise the fact that it does mean—that rate-cutting can proceed and naturally must proceed. In so far as railway management is concerned it is the signal for demoralization. Speculative Wall Street does not agree yet to this proposition, but wherever a practical railway manager is met this proposition is the statement he makes.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 threes, coupon, at 105⅝; $4,380 do, small bonds, at 105¾@105¼ @105½; $3,000 do, registered, at 105½, and $5,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1⅞
Am. Express	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	N. J. Central	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nor. & West. pf.	¾
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Northern Pacific	½
C., B. & Q.	1⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Midland pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Consol. Coal	4	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Illinois Cent.	1¼	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Iowa Cent.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Central Pacific	¾	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. & Northwest.	⅛	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Pullman Car	2¼
Consol. Ice	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. g. 7s. 7 | P., S. & L. E. 1st. 1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s. 1 | Stand. R. & T. 6s. 1
C.P. coll. tr. 4½s. t.r. 1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s. 1½ | K. C., P. & G. 1st. 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,022,824; balance, $11,025,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,620,755.

Money on call in London at 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞ @4 per cent. for short and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong in the early trading, but closed weak. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼ @$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛, less 1-16, for long and 5.21¼, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par, over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 8⅜. Declined—Pennsylvania, 1, to 59⅝; New York Central, ¾, to 117; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 32¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 76⅞; Atchison, ½, to 12⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 111; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 66; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 82½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 110½, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅜. British consols declined, ¼, to 107⅝, for money, and 5-16, to 107¾, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the last report: Cash in hand increased 17,780,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,220,000 marks, other securities decreased 56,060,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 51,060,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,612,107, against $10,124,415 in the preceding week, and $10,105,039 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $373,502,329, against $326,691,185 in the corresponding period of last year.

BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

Commission houses were fairly large buyers of the Granger stocks yesterday, St. Paul's heavy earnings for the third week of September furnishing a favorable argument. In neither St. Paul nor Burlington, however, were there indications of inside buying. Friends of Rock Island were buyers of that stock, but the support of the other Grangers came almost entirely from outside sources.

DENVER AND GULF ASSESSMENT.

So far as could be learned yesterday no extension of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf assessment call has been arranged for. At the office of Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod & Co. it was said that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Mr. Samuel Strasbourger, the attorney for Arthur Ritter, who is striving to restrain the payments on the ground that the assessment is not actually warranted, stated that, although he had heard of no extension, he felt sure that it would be granted. The application for an injunction restraining payment of the assessment is still pending.

TOBACCO'S NEW OPPOSITION.

Despite Tobacco Trust's notable strength yesterday, new bearishness on the stock was expressed in many Wall Street quarters because of the new Union Tobacco Company which has been incorporated in this State with a capital of $10,000,000, the avowed purpose of which is to fight the trust. It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that the new tobacco company is not to oppose the trust but is really another Continental Company organized for the purpose of taking in the several plug tobacco properties now operated by the trust. But little attention was given this report, however, except among the traders of the Stock Exchange. A well-defined rumor to which much more credence was given told that Messrs. J. D. and William Rockefeller and other Standard Oil magnates, together with members of the Kinney family, are really the moving spirits in the new organization. It was also stated that the new company will not confine itself to plug tobacco, but will manufacture cigarettes on a large scale.

FLOWER STOCKS STRONG.

All the Flower properties showed notable strength yesterday. People's Gas gained 1¼ points, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1 point, and Rock Island 1¼ points. Atchison preferred, upon which Gov. Flower and his friends are talking confidently, was also notably buoyant, selling as high as 36 and making a gain of 1 point for the day. Atchison preferred was exceptionally active, the trading in it amounting to 34,000 shares. Street gossip on all the Flower properties is most bullish, Gov. Flower being quoted as talking quite confidently of the outlook for the market in general and for those stocks with which his name is identified in particular.

COVERING IN SUGAR.

Sugar Trust was comparatively inactive yesterday, the trading in it amounting to less than 20,000 shares and its fluctuation being confined to a narrow range. The stock sold as low as 111¼ and closed with a fractional net gain. There was considerable covering by traders who for some time past have been aggressively bearish but who have become alarmed at the stock's recent steadiness. Covering operations of this sort in Sugar Trust have been going on for some time and to them is directly attributable the stock's recent firmness.

DENVER PREFERRED'S STRENGTH

Denver and Rio Grande preferred made a sharp gain yesterday, and was more active than for some time, the transactions in it aggregating between 4,000 and 5,000 shares. The stock sold up to 53⅞, where it closed with a net gain of 1⅝ points. Friends of the property who recently have not been active in the stock appeared as aggressive buyers yesterday. They talked big earnings and possible dividend increases, and were most bullish on the preferred, predicting a considerably higher figure for it in the near future. The indefinite hints of pending developments in Denver and Rio Grande affairs which are in circulation in Wall Street in all probability concern the next dividend on the preferred stock.

HEAVY LONDON SELLING.

Operations for London account yesterday were again on the selling side. The earliest London quotations were far below the New York closing, but before the opening here London prices had recovered considerably. All the arbitrage houses sold stock during the morning, although their operations were not as heavy as on Monday. What was most significant, however, was heavy selling of several of the international stocks by banking houses here, evidently for the account of important London interests.

DULLNESS IN LONDON.

The London Stock Exchange apparently has been having troubles of its own. Speculation there seems to have fallen to small dimensions, and the investment demand for London listed securities seems also to have diminished considerably. In discussing the dearth of Stock Exchange speculation abroad The London Economist says:

"With comparatively brief periods of activity, in two or three departments of the Stock Exchange, speculative business in securities has been more or less restricted for the past couple of years or more, and during the past few months in particular the complaints by members of the 'House' of outside apathy and inside stagnation have been more than usually widespread and persistent. Of course, complaints of the kind are not to be too generally accepted as really describing the conditions prevailing in the stock markets, for there is always going forward a considerable volume of investment transactions, and the oft-reported phrase that there is 'nothing doing' is not easily reconcilable with the indisputable fact that upon Stock Exchange 'pay days' during the nine months of the current year to the end of September the clearances amounted to £904,730,000, showing an increase of £92,748,000, or nearly 11½ per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year. But investment business, pure and simple, is mainly placed in the hands of old-established firms, and it is not too much to say that the majority of the members of the Stock Exchange, now numbering well over three thousand, are largely dependent for their incomes upon speculative operations, while a very substantial proportion practically do no investment business at all. In times of active gambling in stocks these latter get their share of what is going on, and oftentimes they make up for the lack of clients by dabbling on their own account. Since the collapse in the Kaffir boom, however, the periods of speculative interest have been fewer and more ephemeral than ever, and just at the present moment the political uneasiness and the advance of the bank rate have effectually checked the disposition to launch out more freely, which some of the professional operators had begun to display.

"Entirely apart from political disquietude and the advance in the value of money, the dearth of Stock Exchange speculation by the outside public is not nearly so inexplicable as the bewailing members seem to suppose, for what has been the general experience of enterprising investors in the past ten or twelve years more especially? To start with, there was the trust mania, with its attendant multiplication of overcapitalized and in other respects undesirable industrial ventures, largely American. Then there were in succession 'booms' in nitrate-producing companies' shares, in South African mines, in Westralians, in cycle and motor issues, and in the group of industrial undertakings with gigantic capitals which exist in their present form by virtue of the financial genius of Mr. Hooley. In each and every one of these 'booms' enormous fortunes have been made, if not always kept, by inner rings of adventurers, oftentimes by utterly unscrupulous means, and considerable sums have occasionally been netted by fortunate outsiders. But the fortunes have been made only to a small extent, if at all, from the produce or the manufactures of the companies whose shares have passed from hand to hand; by far the larger proportion of the money netted by the millionaires, actual or reputed, and the undoubtedly wealthy capitalists, who lay no claim to that distinction, has come from the pockets of the gullible or unfortunate investors who have fallen victims to market manipulation and the most flagrant and systematic puffing of more or less hopeless concerns. Millions upon millions have passed to the fortunate or the unscrupulous few, and the many are now left with huge masses of shares which are either absolutely worthless or which could only be realized at a very serious sacrifice. This largely explains the apathy displayed by the public as a whole in regard to Stock Exchange speculation, and it may suggest to some of the financial magnates, inside and outside the 'House,' whether it is after all a wise policy, to take no higher ground than that, to enter into thinly disguised conspiracies to defraud the public by 'rigs,' 'corners,' 'making markets,' and other phases of market manipulation. Whatever advantage may accrue to the big capitalists, the Stock Exchange, as a whole, has much more to gain from the confidence and the support of the public than from the wire pullers who sometimes are the less reputable of its members.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Measures adopted at meeting of Chicago-St. Paul lines in Chicago for removing the cause of the rate disturbance at St. Paul and securing a stricter maintenance of tariff rates.

Incorporation at Albany of the Union Tobacco Company of America with a capital of $10,000,000.

Increase of $167,622 in surplus net earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Sale under foreclosure of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad at Little Rock, Ark.

Increase of $12,042 in Northern Central's net earnings for September, making an increase of $214,383 since Jan. 1.

Philadelphia National banks closed tomorrow because of Peace Jubilee in that city.

Increase of $9,566 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for August, but decrease of $18,137 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange, with a subsequent decline of a cent.

Decrease of $1,512,308 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,492,932 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $123,628 in Fort Worth and Rio Grande's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Semi-panic in the London market followed by a better feeling at the close. Exceptionally heavy rates for carrying stocks in the fortnightly settlement.

Increase of $52,928 in Northern Pacific's total net income for September, making an increase of $349,506 since July 1.

Resumption of traffic over lines traversing the South.

Increase of $117,259 in Southern Railway's net earnings for September, making an increase of $358,430 since July 1.

Meeting in Omaha to-morrow by all roads west of the Missouri River to devise some plan to revive the defunct Trans-Missouri Passenger Association.

Incorporation at Albany of the New York Gas and Coke Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Meeting of managers of the Joint Traffic Association and informal discussion of decision of the United States Supreme Court.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$5,266
Denver and Rio Grande	26,300
International and Great Northern	22,099
Iowa Central	421
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,926
Mexican Central	70,940
Mexican National	11,186
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	52,411
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	8,000
Rio Grande Western	8,800
Wisconsin Central	1,741
Total increase eleven roads	$200,090
Increase previously reported	97,819
Total increase, twelve roads	$306,909

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$26,000
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	870
Missouri Pacific	3,000
Texas Pacific	20,362
Wabash	148
Total decrease five roads	$50,380
Decrease previously reported	2,447
Total decrease six roads	$52,827
Net increase	$254,082

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	229	229
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	10	11
Kings County Elevated	3	5½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	125	128
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94¾
Union Ferry	44¼	45¼
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¼	27
Amsterdam preferred	65½	66½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	94½	94½
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas common	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	125	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	62½	62¾
Glucose pf.	107½	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular, 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	18½	19¼
Standard Distilling pf.	67	69
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at 1.00, 1,000 Phoenix at 15, 550 Standard at 1.90@1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .06, 25 Little Chief at .16, 150 Ophir at .50, 1,200 Phoenix at 15@.16, 400 Potosi at .15, 200 Sierra Nevada at .06.

On the Mining Exchange 400 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .001½, 20,000 Justine at .03¾, buyer, 30; 38,000 Old Gold, .005½@ .006¼, 10,000 Pilgrim at .003½@.003⅝, 5,000 Sentinel at .002⅛ cash @.002 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.05
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Mexican	.09
Challar	.05	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.09	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.03	Potosi	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Plymouth Consol.	.09
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.80	Sierra Nevada	.55
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Occidental	.25
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.15	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.14
Breece	.90	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.11	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challar	.10	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.08	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.14	Standard	1.70
Con. Cal & Va.	.63	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.06
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.03	Yellow Jacket	.12
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.20
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.55
Gould & Curry	.14	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & C. Creek	.05
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.67	Golden Fleece	.21
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.21
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con.	.03	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.10	Specimen	.05
Moulton	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	3.65	Work	.03
Ophir	.40		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001¼	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.35
Havana	.75	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.10½
Pilgrim	.003	Golden Fleece	.25
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Isabella	.23
Waldorf	.02	Jefferson	.05¾
Yukon	.10¼	Justine	.02½
Alamo	.03¼	Lillie	1.12
Anaconda	.65	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria	.73	Mount Rosa	.18
Cripple Creek Con.	.04	Old Gold	.006
Cannon Ball	.004¾	Sentinel	.002⅛
Copper Rock	.00¾	Union	.20
Elkton	1.05	Work	.07¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
3d week Oct.	$85,134	$79,868	$77,529
From July 1	1,265,708	1,177,845	1,126,992
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
3d week Oct.	$593,000	$619,000	$484,000
From Jan. 1	20,033,247	18,327,340	15,929,712
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week Oct.	$198,436	$172,500	$165,000
From July 1	2,816,800	2,580,300	2,346,094
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Oct.	$117,165	$95,066	$96,949
From July 1	1,223,742	1,174,231	1,171,665
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
3d week Oct.	$44,025	$43,604	$41,466
From July 1	678,637	591,139	609,675
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
3d week Oct.	$64,657	$65,527	$18,678
From Jan. 1	2,613,669	1,781,324	589,640
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week Oct.	$10,707	$8,781	$5,252
From Jan. 1	416,476	308,261	282,406
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
3d week Oct.	$232,659	$161,719	$201,911
From Jan. 1	10,516,997	9,995,447	7,966,301
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week Oct.	$123,871	$112,687	$91,705
From Jan. 1	4,719,815	4,566,764	3,989,985
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week Oct.	$370,215	$317,804	$315,359
From July 1	3,969,830	3,965,045	3,909,649
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	113	150	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	.....
29¾	30	325	American Malting Co.	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	− ⅛
78¾	79½	545	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79½	79½	79	79	− ½
120	125	140	American Coal	120	120	120	120	.....
37⅜	37¾	7,820	American Cotton Oil	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37½	+1¼
86¼	87	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
133	136	177	American Express	134½	134½	134½	134½	+1½
115⅝	113¾	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
112½	112¾	19,875	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111¼	112⅞	111¼	112⅝	+ ⅛
107½	108	370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107½	107½	− ½
97	98½	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	98	97½	98	.....
130	130½	141,370	American Tobacco	125½	130½	123¼	130⅛	+4⅛
122	126	100	American Tobacco pf.	124	124	124	124	− ½
20¼	31	100	Am. Steel & Wire	29⅝	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
85½	86½	100	Am. Steel & W. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
12¾	12⅞	11	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
35⅝	35⅞	34,217	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	36	34⅜	35⅝	+1
11	12	50	Ann Arbor	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
44½	45	300	B. & O., all in. pd.	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
2⅞	3	950	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	.....
65½	65⅝	5,445	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64⅛	65⅝	64⅛	65⅝	+1
52	53	120	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	.....
24	24¾	200	Central Pacific	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
20⅞	21¼	591	Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
116	116⅛	11,467	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅝	116⅜	114⅝	116⅛	+1⅛
53	54	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	53½	53½	53½	53½	− ½
14	14¼	2,080	Chicago Great West	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
40	40½	236	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅛	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
7	7½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
26	28	306	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	27	27	26	26	−1⅛
108	108¼	20,713	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107¼	108¼	107¼	108⅛	+ ⅛
161	162	807	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160¼	161	160¼	161	.....
131¼	131½	340	Chi. & Northw.	130½	131	130¼	131	− ¼
101⅝	101⅞	4,965	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞	+1¼
39	39¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	38⅝	39	38¼	39	− ¼
44	46	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45	45	45	− ¼
15	17	200	Colorado Midland pf.	16	16	16	16	+1
50	...	125	Consolidation Coal	46	46	46	46	+4
173¾	175	375	Consolidated Gas	174	174	173	173	−1
46½	47¾	215	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	−1
102	102¼	832	Delaware & Hudson	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	+ ⅝
140	145	460	Del., Lack. & West	140	140	140	140	−1½
53¾	53⅞	4,380	Denver & R. G. pf	52¾	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+1⅜
11⅞	12	480	Erie	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
32	32½	824	Erie 1st pf.	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	15¾	4	Erie 2d pf.	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15½	.....
31¼	33	20	Evans. & T. H.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	.....
59	60	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	59	59	59	59	.....
29⅜	29⅞	1,395	Fed. Steel, when iss.	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅝
70¼	70½	1,737	Fed. S. pf. wh'n iss.	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
81½	82	1,410	General Electric	80¾	82	80¾	82	+1½
136	137	105	Great Northern pf.	136	136	136	136	− ½
45	46¼	300	Hawaiian Sugar	45	45	45	45	+1
108¼	108⅝	1,060	Illinois Central	108	109	108	109	+1¼
92¾	...	100	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
8½	9	300	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
33¼	34	200	Iowa Central pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	− ½
52½	53	616	International Paper	52½	53	52½	53	.....
86¼	87½	315	Inter. Paper pf.	87	87½	87	87	.....
15⅝	16	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16	16	16	− ⅝
62	62¼	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	− ⅝
190¼	193	4	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	.....
54½	54¾	3,070	Louisville & Nashville.	53⅞	54¾	53⅞	54¾	+ ⅝
96⅞	97	7,690	Manhattan Con	95¾	97⅛	95⅝	97	+1⅝
159	159¾	400	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	159½	158½	159½	+1
90	92	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
59	60	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
125½	126	200	Minn. Iron, t. r., std.	125¾	126	125¾	126	.....
31⅜	32½	1,380	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¼	31¾	31	31½	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	600	Missouri Pacific	32	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅝
175	177	13	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	.....
92¼	97⅞	10	National Biscuit pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	.....
32½	33	310	National Lead Co.	32⅛	32¼	32	32	.....
109	112	4	National Lead Co. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
5⅞	6	1,685	National Linseed Oil.	5	6	5	5⅞	+ ⅛
86½	88	360	New Jersey Central	85¼	86	85¼	86	+ ¼
101	103	100	New York Air Brake.	101	101	101	101	−2
114⅜	114¾	2,560	New York Central	113¼	114½	113¼	114½	+ ¼
48⅞	49⅜	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	48	49	48	49	+ ¼
6	6¼	10	North American	6	6	6	6	.....
40	40¼	4,819	Northern Pacific	39⅜	40⅛	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
75¼	75¾	1,812	Northern Pacific pf.	74½	75⅛	74½	75	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	650	Ontario & Western.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	.....
43	44	100	Pacific Coast	43½	43½	43½	43½	−1⅝
79	82	46	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
32⅜	32¾	500	Pacific Mail	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅝	225	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ¼
103½	103⅝	3,160	People's Gas, Chicago.	102½	104	102½	103⅝	+1¼
10	12	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	10	10	10	10	− ¼
194	196	2,232	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	195	195	190½	194¼	+ ¼
16½	16⅞	900	Reading	16¾	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
39	39¼	500	Reading 1st pf.	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅝
18⅜	19	200	Reading 2d pf.	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¼
55½	58	70	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55½	55¼	55¼	55¼	.....
6¾	20⅝	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
30	30½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
165	172	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	165	165	165	165	+ ½
80	81	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
22¼	23	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	.....
8¾	8⅝	300	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
33¾	34	1,838	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	+1
5¾	6	50	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	.....
27	27½	410	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27⅛	27	27	− ⅛
13	13½	210	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
31⅜	31⅞	8,265	Union Pacific	31½	32¼	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	63½	8,116	Union Pacific pf.	62½	63⅜	62½	63⅜	+ ⅝
⅝	¾	2,900	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	¾	⅞	⅝	½	− ⅛
40	44	1	United States Express.	41	41	41	41	.....
6¼	6½	10	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	.....
64½	64⅝	570	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ½
39⅝	39⅞	3,710	United States Rubber.	38¼	40	38¼	39⅝	+ ½
101¾	102	438	U. S. Rubber pf.	100⅝	102	100⅝	102	+ ½
7¼	7⅝	110	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
19⅝	20½	755	Wabash pf.	19¼	20	19¼	20	+ ½
92⅞	94⅝	300	West Chicago Street.	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
91½	91⅝	1,016	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90⅞	91	.....
Sales.....		335,126						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
1 @ 101⅝
2,000 @ 101⅝
3,000 @ 101⅝
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
8,000 @ 109
Am Tobacco Co scrip
3000 @ 97
1,000 @ 95½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 @ 88
At. T & S F adjst 4s
30,000 @ 71⅝
11,000 @ 71¾
10,000 @ 71¾
10,000 @ 71¾
1,000 @ 71⅞
2,000 @ 71¾
500 @ 72¼
78,000 @ 72
5,000 @ 72¼
5,000 @ 72⅝
12,000 @ 72½
1,000 @ 72⅝
21,000 @ 72½
61,000 @ 72⅝
Gen 4s
30,000 @ 93¾
500 @ 93⅞
3,000 @ 93¾
3,000 @ 93⅝
B & O 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
17,000 @ 114⅜
5,000 @ 114⅞
B & O 3½s, when issued
20,000 @ 95½
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 @ 104
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 @ 114
2,000 @ 114⅛
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
6,000 @ 107½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 @ 85⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 @ 20F @ 116½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 @ 116⅛
Chicago & Erie 1st
9,000 @ 112¾
Chi. M & St P gold 7s
10,000 @ 160
C & M Div
3,000 @ 160
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West Div 5s
1,000 @ 117⅜
Chi & N W gen 3½s
3,000 @ 103½
12,000 @ 103
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 @ 104⅞
Chi Term Transfer 4s
2,000 @ 89¾
2,000 @ 90
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
12,000 @ 112
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
10,000 @ 90
Col Midland 1st 4s
1,000 @ 66
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 @ 97
2,000 @ 97¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 @ 93¾
5,000 @ 93⅞
Det, Mac & Mar L G
3,000b3 @ 17
3,000 @ 17
2,000 @ 17¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
1,000 @ 106⅜
E T, V & G con 5s
3,000 @ 114
Erie gen lien 4s
1,000 @ 69½
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
4,000 @ 93½
Ft W & D C 1st
6,000 @ 75
Int & Gt Nor 1st
41,000 @ 123½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 @ 71
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000 @ 99½
Total sales..... $1,908,300

St L & S F gen 6s		Iowa Central 1st 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	119½	1,000	105¼	1,000c	113½
10,000	119¾	4,000	105⅝	5,000b3	113⅜
2,000s20F	119⅝	2,000	105¼	Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	119¾	1,000	105	1,000	88½
St P & Sioux City 1st		Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		3,000	89
1,000 @ 131¼		2,000 @ 121½		Wabash deb, Series B	
San An & Ar Pass 4s		Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s		1,000	30½
9,000	68	12,000	100	24,000	30¼
4,000	68¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		10,000	30½
10,000	68¼	3,000	114¼	5,000	30⅜
7,000	68¼	5,000	114½	3,000	31
Scioto Val & N E 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		West Shore gtd 4s	
14,000	93	1,000	88	10,000	110¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		2,000	88½	25,000	110⅛
2,000	97½	2,000	88⅝	14,000	111
3,000	97¾	500	89	Registered	
2,000	97¾	16,000	88¾	10,000	109½
So Pac of Ariz 1st		25,000	88⅞	Wheeling & L E 1st, Tr Co certfs	
11,000	109	20,000	89	5,000	100
So Pac of Cal 1st		4,000	89⅛	10,000	107⅛
1,000	109½	15,000	89⅜	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Southern Ry 1st 5s		5,000	89⅞	20,000	58¾
14,000	97½	15,000	89⅞	57,000	58¼
Standard R & T 6s		5,000	89⅞	5,000	58¾
1,000	76½	25,000	89¾	20,000	58⅞
1,000	77	Wheeling & L E 1st, Tr Co certfs		5,000	59
Standard R & T inc		10,000	87	6,000	58¾
6,000	18½	St L & I M 1st ext 4½s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st		10,000	107⅛	2,000	96½
1,000	93	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		16,000	97
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		2,000	96½	St L S W 2d inc	
3,000	107	16,000	97	10,000	31¼
3,000	106⅝	St L S W 2d inc		5,000	31½
9,000	107	10,000	31¼	2,000	32
5,000	107¼	5,000	31½		
5,000	107⅜	2,000	32		
9,000	107½				
Tex & Pac 2d inc					
20,000	44⅜				
1,000	44¾				
Tol & O C 5s, West Div					
10,000	104				
Union Pacific 4s					
6,000	99⅜				
183,000	99½				
15,000	99⅝				
1,000	99½				
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs					
1,000	57½				
15,000	58½				
5,000	59				
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs					
26,000	77½				
25,000	77¾				
10,000	78				
5,000	77⅞				
35,000	77¾				
15,000	78				
10,000	78				
10,000	77⅞				
1,000	77¾				
15,000	77⅞				
15,000	78				
5,000	78¼				
61,000	77¾				
25,000	78				
Wabash 1st 5s					
1,000c	113½				
5,000b3	113⅜				
Wabash 2d 5s					
1,000	88½				
3,000	89				
Wabash deb, Series B					
1,000	30½				
24,000	30¼				
10,000	30½				
5,000	30⅜				
3,000	31				
West Shore gtd 4s					
10,000	110½				
25,000	110⅛				
14,000	111				
Registered					
10,000	109½				
Wheeling & L E 1st, Tr Co certfs					
5,000	100				
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs					
20,000	58⅜				
57,000	58¼				
5,000	58⅜				
20,000	58⅞				
5,000	59				
6,000	58⅜				

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$305,213,479
Gold reserve	240,293,900
Net silver	7,514,009
United States notes in the Treasury	22,759,741
Treasury notes of 1890	944,748
Total receipts this day	1,059,710
Total receipts this month	31,614,865
Total receipts this year	137,022,751
Total expenditures this day	3,101,000
Total expenditures this month	45,587,000
Total expenditures this year	230,255,114
Deposits in National banks	93,691,459
Silver bullion	840,673
National bank notes received for redemption	206,759
Government receipts from customs	510,883
Internal revenue	532,825
Miscellaneous	18,001

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	355	Mechanics'	160
American Exch	167	Mercantile	167
Broadway	222	Merchants'	140
Butch. & Drovers'	87½	National Union	230
Chatham	200	New York	220
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	90
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	160	Park	320
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	155¾
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	178
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	470	Seventh National	130
Irving	150	State of New York	108
Leather Manf'rs'	171	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Manhattan	220		

There were sales of 5 shares of Commerce at 208; 3 do. at 209, and 6 Manhattan at 225.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...
3s, r., 1918	104⅞	105⅜
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	105⅞
3s, 1918, small	105¼	106¼
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112¼
4s, r., 1925	126⅞	127⅜
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128½
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	112¼
5s, c., 1904	113⅛	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	...
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33½	35
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36
B. & O., when is'd.	30	33
B. & O. pf., w. i.	69	69½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
B'klyn Union Gas.	124	126
Brunswick City	7⅞	8¼
Buff., R. & P.	30	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	...	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	...
Canadian Pacific	80¾	81½
Chi. & Alton	153	155
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	...
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	72¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	...
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	33¼	34
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88
Clev., L. & W.	16¼	17
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron.	20½	21¼
Col. Midland	5	6½
Col. & H. C. & I.	4	5

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col., H. V. & T.	3	4
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24
Consol. Ice pf.	90	91
Den. & R. G.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	6½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	127	130
Eighth Avenue	360	15
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Green Bay & W.	30	...
H. B. Claflin	89½	92
Harlem	353	..
Homestake	55½	...
Ill. Cent. l. l.	98½	100
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas	48	48½
Laclede Gas pf.	90	92
L. E. & W.	14	15¼
Long Island	45	53
Mah. Coal R.	120	...
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	...
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	47	52
Mexican Central	4¾	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Michigan Central	107	107
Minn. & St. L.	27	28
Mo., K. & T.	10½	11
Mobile & Ohio	26	28
National Biscuit	32⅞	33¼
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	...	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. Coal	36	44
N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	34¼
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	12	14
Ont. Mining	4⅝	...
Ore. R. & N.	52½	56
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
Ore. Short Line	27	30
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	59	62
Penn. Coal	340	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Peo. & Eastern	3½	5½
P., C. & St. L.	43	46
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	67¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Rens. & Saratoga	182	...
Rome, W. & O.	126	...
*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	63	64
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
St. P. & Duluth	20	24
St. P. & D. pf.	88½	90
St. P. & O. pf.	158	...
Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61
Sixth Avenue	200	...
T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
Third Avenue	153	155
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
Wells-F. Express	119	125
W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	3	3¼
W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼
Wis. Central	1	2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
13,910	Am. Sug. Refs.	111⅝	112⅞	111⅝	112⅞
19,570	Am. Tobacco	125¾	130	123⅞	130
1,830	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅝	36	34⅝	36
920	B'klyn R. T.	64½	65⅞	64½	65⅝
20	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	C., C. C. & St. L.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
8,530	C., B. & Q.	114⅛	114⅝	113⅝	116
8,260	Chi., M. & St. P.	107⅞	*108¼	107½	108⅛
680	C., R. I. & Pac.	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞
20	Federal Steel	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
90	General Electric	81⅜	82½	81⅜	82½
610	Louis. & Nash.	53⅝	54⅝	53½	54⅝
1,680	Manhattan	96⅜	97	95⅝	97
20	Mo. Pacific	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾
20	N. Y. Central	113⅞	114	113½	114
610	Nor. Pacific	39¾	40¼	39⅝	40¼
290	Nor. Pacific pf.	74½	75	74½	75
580	People's Gas	103	104	102⅝	103¾
1,220	Reading	16	16¼	16	16¼
10	Southern Ry.	33½	33¾	33½	33½
230	Union Pacific	32	32⅛	32	32⅛
580	Union Pac. pf.	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63½
20	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64	64	64
59,740					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71⅝	71¾	71⅝	71¾
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	44⅜	44¾	44⅜	44¾
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½
10,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
$70,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FISHMAN, KATZ & KAUFMAN.—Fishman, Katz & Kaufman, manufacturers of furs at 191 Mercer street, have closed up, and all the stock, it is said, has been removed from their place of business. Albert Hershkovitz got out an attachment against them yesterday for $526. They had been in business about three years. Their liabilities are currently reported to be upward of $8,000.

MORRIS MANDEL.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received a writ of replevin against Morris Mandel, dealer in furniture and carpets at 88 Essex Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $610 worth of goods sold to him by the H. B. Claflin Company. It was stated that the store is in charge of a City Marshal and that Mr. Mandel had given a bill of sale to an auctioneer. He has been in business seven years.

MORSE BURTIS.—Morse Burtis, dealer in iron pipe and fittings, at 54 John street, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Spowers, without preference. Mr. Burtis was brought up in this line with his uncle, and started on his own account in 1889. His trade was chiefly with the Navy Department and the City of Brooklyn, and he formerly did a large business with them, but, of late, it is said, has not had so much of this trade as formerly. He was reported to be worth $100,000, principally in real estate in Buffalo, N. Y., and in New Jersey. Mr. Burtis said that the assignment was on account of the war, but would give no particulars of preferred liabilities. At the office of P. Q. Eckerson, his attorney, it was said that the assignment was due to **business depression and** poor collections.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAILEY, Frank M.—William C. Huson	$135
BURLING, Clinton—B. C. MacIntyre	1,263
BINI, Tito, and Pietri Bessi—A. F. Ghiglione	1,905
BIGOT, Alfred and Elisa—H. J. Ensign	326
CURTIS, Louis—O. J. Stephens	35
CUNNINGHAM, Patrick—Cecilia Cahill	4,048
CABUS, Alexander G.—J. A. Cudlipp and another	74
C. AND L. HEIDENHEIMER and Oscar Uhlmann—The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y.	2,727
DAVIS, John B., and James H. Mason—H. D. Watson	130
DUNN, Lawrence J.—A. A. Thomson and others	706
D

J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and X., for trial.

2049—Mandeville vs. Butler.
1870—Abe Stein Co. vs. Robertson.
1977—Matyassorios vs. Hungarian Assn.
1814—Feuerlicht vs. Voelcker.
175—Wann vs. Union Fire Alarm Co.
1777—Belzer vs. Robinson.
2589—Graham vs. Foster
2438—Alker vs. Rhoads.
1969—Boehmer vs. Hanson.
2500—Shaylor vs. O'Connell.
2323—Salmon vs. Blum.
1928—McDonald vs. Shaffer.
1948—Bielovuchich vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
2037½—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Merges.
1848—Reum vs. Union Ry. Co.
2026—Farley vs. same.
1962—Watson vs. Page.
580—Deyeggo vs. Uffenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Amelia Edna Rice.
Owen Reynolds.
John Lattimore.
Albert E. Unger.
Thomas G. Rigney.
Roxanna Smith.
Albertha Rowen.
At 2 P. M.
Adam Lovs.
Mary E. Butman.
Ella S. Farrand.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1769—Hoffman vs. Kahn
1007—Talcott vs. Jacobs.
1711—Meyrich vs. Shanonsky.
1765—Beck vs. Astra Publishing Co.
1772—Kershaw vs. Levy.
1523—Reilly vs. Nunn.
1556—Brennen vs. Brennen.
1580—Brennan vs. Brennan.
1582—Lewis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1579—Hutton vs. Heppe.
1586—Fitzpatrick vs. Finan.
159—Rosenberg vs. Gershuym.
1575—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1816—Roedler vs. Kerrigan.
1817—Clifford vs. Nolan.
1111—Cusbos vs. Klein.
1522—Eggert vs. Byrne.
1650—Muller vs. Meyer.
1653—Hunter vs. Price.
3632½—Morris vs. Lyons
1836—Livaccari vs. Undadilla Valley R. R. Co.
1837—Williams vs. George.
1841—Samuels vs. Goldberg.
1842—Moore vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1847—Culver vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1851—Reid vs. same.
1892—Irwin vs. same.
1893—Havemeyer vs. Dayton.
1894—Sawyer vs. Walbach.
1895—Casper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1821—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1152—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.
1681—Osmansky vs. Ginsberg.
1786—Weil vs. Meyers.
1273—Weiss vs. Roth.
1691—Crasswell vs. N. Y. & S. B. Ferry Co.
1259—Cody vs. Reilly.
1189—Clark vs. McWhirter.
1727—Barta vs. Harris.
1729—Horgan vs. Shultheis's Fort George Casino.
1730—Same vs. same.
1150—McGinnis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1271—Callahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1225—Spear vs. Babcock.
5638—Ferrari vs. Aronson.
1140½—Lange vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5804—Goldstein vs. Dunn.
4632—Timpone vs. D. D. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1237—Westerfeld vs. Union Ry. Co.
1263—Fohrenbach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1859—Sonn vs. Weissmann.
1861—Tarr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1862—Same vs. same.
1863—Vermilyea vs. Subin.
1330—Charleston vs. Sala.
1896—Schuster vs. Schwartz.
1897—Fischer vs. Watzfelder.
1898—Morris vs. Sire.
1899—Knuttell vs. Wierl
1900—Aaron vs. Ferrari.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1611—Carroll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1484—Abrahams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1612—Van Auten vs. Tamsen.
1633—Ross vs. 3d Av. R.
1670—Porter Bros. Co. vs. Dughi.
1397—Apgar vs. Fontham.
1738—Robstein vs. Moody
1741—Shapiro vs. Peck.
1625—Vermont Marble Co. vs. Wellwood.
1449—McManus vs. Healey.
1797—Gaylord vs. Banzer.
4864—Rudolphus vs. Hirelich.
1551—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills vs. Stewart.
1746—Mahoney vs. O'Neill.
1391—Aronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
1528—Naefach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1530—Muller vs. Schmenger.
1537—Bullock vs. Klepner.
1540—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1542—Gross vs. Simpson.
1548—Toltl vs. Stone.
5905—Mascia vs. Stoltz.
1361—Coffin vs. Southern Nat. Bank.
1351—Bosser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1438—Goddard vs. Mooney.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3461¼—Duckworth vs. Crow.
5675—Jackson vs. Moore.
4736—Valentine vs. Deliver Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
5825—Gallagher vs. Sayres.
3649—Keeler vs. Hansen.
5520—Kennedy vs. Lennon.
5946—Ruhlin vs. Greater New York Athletic Club.
5945—Sharkey vs. same.
5963—Steeves vs. Barry.
6030—Mackenzie vs. Sullivan.
5964—Friedner vs. Well.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1900.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Pipe Olave.
2—William Flanagan.
3—Salvatori Giloti.
4—Charles Schmidt.
5—Emanuel Mannheimer
6—Marie M. Vaticolea.
7—John Merrigaw.
8—Nicholas Spa'gua.
9—Anthony McDonough.
10—Cornelius Buckley.
Pleadings.
1—Simon Ritt.
2—Benjamin Bernstein.
John Roggieri.
4—Edward Stewart, Harriet Williams.
5—Daniel J. Heller, alias Joseph Ullman.
6—Mary Wiegand.
7—David Simon.
8—John Henry.
9—Richard Trefurth.
10—Jacob Richman.
11—William Marcus.
12—William O'Connor.
13—Samuel Weissman.
14—Morris Burkhardt.
15—James Walker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Newbury. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Gussie Klein.
2—Giovanni Lombardi.
3—Michael Kharich.
4—Morris Kaiser.
5—John McGowan.
6—Annie Davis.
7—Gong Lung.
8—Giovanni Longobardi.
9—Michael J. Mulqueen.
10—Joseph Fennini.
11—Ong Han Sin.
12—Simon Buttner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Grady and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—John Welsh.
2—John Wilder.
3—Haim Wallitz.
4—William O'Leary.
5—William Kiefer, Louis Kiefer.
6—William P. Shanahan, Frederick Johnson, William Hayes.
8—Giuseppe Siniscalchi, Salvatore Siniscalchi.
9—Albert Flacks.
10—Charles H. Perry.
11—Jacob Mauck.
12—Chiara Grassa.
13—John Harnett.
14—Thomas Williams.
15—James D. Healey.
16—Martin Holmes, Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.
17—Herman Ohl.
18—Salvatore Esposito.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Thomas Murphy.
2—Charles Young, Charles Collins, Arthur Murphy.
3—Kate Stack.
4—Augusta Best.
5—George Frank.
6—Francesco Casalenovo.
7—Joseph T. Dermody.
8—Maggie Anderson.
9—Patrick Doyle.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Le Roy W. Fairchild & Co.—Norman T. M. Melliss. Termansen vs. Mathews, (two cases)—Edward L. Patterson. Matter of American Confection & Candy Company—Hugh R. Garden, Stetson vs. Sullivan—Chauncey S. Truax. Brown vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Company—Samuel B. Paul. Pierrepont vs. Bissell—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Stieglitz vs. Malat—Louis Diamont. Barth vs. White, (two cases)—J. W. Hutchinson. Matter of John Stephenson Company—James Varnum. Walgrove vs. Prior—William T. Read.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Fleitman vs. Wellwood—Horace K. Doherty.

SUPREME COURT—Laughlin, J.—Robinson vs. MacGeagh—Lyman A. Spalding. Alexandre vs. Bixby—J. Campbell Thompson. Morrison vs. Harrell—William E. Kisselbaigh.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Interior Conduit and Insulating Company vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin—William N. Lane. Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn vs. John Pettit—George M. Chauncey.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of John Stephenson Company, (Limited)—Albert A. Wilcox and Louis Stern.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

470—People vs. Willis and Philips.
428—Waite vs. Trustees &c.
389—Hubbard vs. Chapman.
438—Gray vs. Sampers.
353—People vs. Coombs.
388—Montignani vs. Crandall.
413—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
360—Gunther vs. Johnson.
396—Emslie vs. Livingston.
420—Sweeney vs. Kear.
415—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
391—Tracey vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Hirschberg, J.; Part II., Johnson, J.; Part III., —, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.

4304—Collins vs. Mills.
4319—Alagna vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2733—Cannon vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1536—Lambrecht vs. Pfizer et al.
4611—Keeler vs. Wiessner.
3753—Wilson vs. Linde Co.
2388—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
4236—Taylor vs. S. I. Midland R. R.
2624—Turner vs. Nassau R. R.
4381—Franzesso vs. Perretta.
1328—Halpern vs. Nassau R. R.
1538—Hess vs. Kuhn et al.
3971—Ailing vs. same.
4729—Delaney vs. Met. St. R. R.
1391—Senior vs. City of Brooklyn.
4351—Langin vs. N. Y. & Brook. Bridge.
4550—Thomas vs. Nassau R. R.
4875—Anderson vs. Howes & La More Co.
2614—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R.
4525—Rollins vs. same.
2703—Ebbitts vs. McCaldin.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3852—Briggs vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3355—Renwick vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4886—Donovan vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3941—Germania Bank vs. Hallheimer.
2974—Sperry vs. Seivage.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—
The accounting of Benjamin G. Gwanton, Seth C. Keyes, John F. Reickhoff, Jane Curry, William Adams, William H. Nahs, Katharina Schuck, Henry Niemitz, Margaret Farrell, David Rosell, William J. Reider, Caroline S. Crocker, Christopher Meehan, Mary C. Donnelly, Margaret L. Avery, Annie G. Dobbin, Samuel F. Engs, Annie M. Phillips, Joseph Haggerty, Leonard D. Hasford, and Augustus Schwerter.
The real estate of Philip V. R. Stanton.
The estate of Robert M. Welch, Rosanna Coyle, and Joseph Gall.
The administration of Patrick Kenney.
Revocation letters testamentary of Seth C. Keyes.
The transfer tax of James Ludwidge, Edward Moore, and Caroline J. F. Cushing.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—60—Will of Walter G. Gamble; 52—Will of Abraham Johnston.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.—Day calendar.

577—William Schellhase vs. Chas Goldhack
1126—Charles Grade vs. Nassau Electric R.R.
1160—Sarah Gaffney vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
503—Henry A. Claassen vs. Peter T. Eiseman
513—James Goodman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
666—William Head vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
187—Harlin Crandall vs. Thomas B. Sidebotham.
188—Kate W. Crandall vs. Thomas B. Sidebotham.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

Sarah A. Coburn, robbery; Edward Hartegan, grand larceny; Hannah White, assaut; Angelo Machetti, Felicia Piazza, malicious mischief; David J. Baldine, grand larceny.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth St., Long Island City.

164—Held vs. Rehbein.
166—Greer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
167—Nolan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
168—Beerer vs. Carroll.
169—Ziegler vs. N. Y. & College Point Ferry Co.
21—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
179—Brazil vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
183—King vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
200—Carey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
201—Paetzig vs. Schmitz
202—Potter vs. Baptist Mission Society.
269—Rasquin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
48—Baumeister vs. Lorillard.
49—Burger vs. same.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be held for the day, if marked ready:

60—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co. vs. Long Island City.
81—Kelly vs. same.
105—Buschmann vs. City of New York.
106—Conroy vs. same.
107—Farrell vs. same.
108—Ward vs. same.
109—Fitzgerald vs. same.
110—Woods vs. same.
111—White vs. same.
112—Downey vs. same.
113—Woods vs. same.
114—Hunt vs. same.
115—Rehm vs. same.
116—Breman vs. same.
117—Pennecke vs. same.
118—Wahl vs. same.
119—Kummich vs. same.
120—Rung vs. same.
121—Quinn vs. same.
122—Fitzgerald vs. same.
123—Duffy vs. same.
124—Conway vs. same.
126—Runyon & Cannon vs. same.
127—Smith vs. same.
128—Duro vs. same.
129—Astoria Hospital vs. same.
130—Hallett vs. same.
132—National Meter Co. vs. Long Island City.
136—Adams & Smith vs. City of New York.
147—Stern vs. same.
148—Stern vs. same.
149—Edwards vs. same.
152—Tallon vs. same.
174—Platt vs. same.
180—Leach vs. same.
181—Edwards vs. same.
188—Chapin vs. same.
189—Jeffries vs. same.
190—Munroe vs. same.
191—Astoria Homestead Co. vs. same.
192—Peel vs. same.
193—Bateman vs. same.
194—Stiff vs. same.
195—Hill vs. same.
196—Donnelly vs. same.
197—Hilfrich vs. same.
198—Johnson vs. same.
199—Hughes vs. same.
204 to 265—Bartow vs. same.
266—Petry vs. same.
268—Purdy vs. same.
275—Stevenson vs. same.
281—Van Alst vs. same.
285—Bachman vs. same.
286—Tallon vs. same.
303—Hume vs. same.
308—O'Brien vs. same.
311—Suydam vs. same.
312—Colton vs. same.
318—Guild & Garrison vs. same.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Seventh Avenue Corner and Other Harlem Plots Sold—Auction Room Dealings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Norton C. Christman to Julius Fleischmann the plot northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, 125 feet on the street by half the block.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Thomas Adams to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the plot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 75 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on the street, and the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 200 by 80 by 200 by 93. The transaction includes all of the property on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, except the corners and all that on the north side of the street except the plot belonging to the Whiting estate and two lots belonging to a Mr. Boynton.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for A. M. McBride, to a builder, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 60 by 100.11.

George R. Read has sold for Harriet F. Strong, to Mrs. Maria G. Messenger, for about $32,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 73 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Benjamin Hart two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to Thomas McGuire, for about $45,000, two lots on Central Park West, 50 feet south of Ninetieth Street. The property will be improved with a seven-story apartment house.

It is reported that Henry A. Rogers has purchased the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 14 West Seventy-second Street, giving in part payment a similar property, 347 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Miles & Helfer have sold for the estate of Peter Miller, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story front and rear tenements 37 and 39 Attorney Street, a plot 51.6 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have also sold to Louis Lese the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to James Denning, for $2,750, the one-story brick store 794 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 75, leasehold.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Joseph A. Mount, for $5,000, the two-story frame tenement, with store, and the one and two story buildings at the rear, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Henry Tietjens, for $12,300, the three-story brick dwelling 129 West Forty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 100.5; also, to William H. Redfield, for $39,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 2,522 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 26.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association of New York and Brooklyn, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling, Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, West Farms, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 3 and 5 King Street, north side, 57.6 feet west of Macdougal Street, 45.10 by 73.7, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 512 West End Avenue, east side, 42.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick and brownstone front dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 2,089 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.10 by 100, five-story stone-front double tenement; 318 and 320 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., west side, 225.3 feet north of Third Street, each 25 by 75, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, ten lots on Morning Star Road, Elm Park, Staten Island.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 842 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22 by 63 by 21.1 by 67.1, five-story brick dwelling; 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21.1 by 67.1 and irregular, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment on 842, $16,956; on 844, $16,961.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 34 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 455 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 75.3, three-story marble-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,567; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jordan J. Rollins, referee, Elmwood Place, south side, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25 by 122.10 by 25 by 122.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,502.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 56 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18.6 by 95; Manhattan Real Estate Association of 494 Lenox Avenue, owner; A. Spence, architect; cost, $560.

One Hundredth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 68.3 and 58.11; Samuel Russell of 458 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,231 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for eight five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.8; Ellen Eden of 403 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; A. Spence of 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $160,000.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 43.8, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 43 by 25; Oscar Willgendt of 243 Sixth Avenue, owner; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 331.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 50 by 22.5; the J. J. Gleason Company of 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $5,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Second Street, Unionport, for seven three-story brick flats, 25 by 62.6; J. M. Gorham of Mount Vernon, owner; A. M. Jenks, architect; cost, $36,000.

Valles Lane, west side, 112 feet south of Westchester avenue, for two four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 70 by 75, Joseph Rodeigus, of 1,901 Lexington avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 116 and 118 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick factory, Henry Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; George Fox, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 153 West Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick flat, Rachel Cook of 153 West Fifty-second Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 217 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, Edwin M. Post of 217 West Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Bruce Price, of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 511 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Catherine Campbell, premises, owner; W. S. Wilson, architect; cost, $200.

No. 251 East Forty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick office, 16 by 18, Henry Sieman, premises, owner; John Hynes, builder; cost, $200.

L. P. Morton Places $300,000 Mortgage.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has mortgaged for the sum of $300,000 the property at 110 to 116 Nassau Street, extending L shape to 43 and 45 Ann Street, the executors of George Bliss making the loan. The above property is part of the site formerly occupied by the Nassau Chambers, which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Morton is now building a fourteen-story office building on the site.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25.11x100; David Christie to Sarah M. Miller..... 1
AVENUE B, 105, 20.3x93; Solomon Gumphrecht, as assignee, to Abraham Friedman..... 1
AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 51.11 ft s of Prospect Av, 56.11x92.1x60.10x96.6; also 1,044 Freeman St; James Meehan and another to Mary Shea..... 100
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 925, map of Laconia Park, 25.9x92.2x25x92.2; Elizabeth H. Sias to Ellen McCarthy..... 800
CEDAR AV, w s, Lots 5 and 6, map Section A, auction sale estate Mary P. Chrystie; Michael J. Dowd to John Schreyer..... 2,700
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer..... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, ws, 50.4 ft s of 90th St, 50.4x100; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Thomas J. McGuire.. 45,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 25.3x100; William Rankin to John K. McAfee..... 1
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Solomon and another..... 19,500
DELANCEY ST, 328, 25x100; Henry Riedmuller to Adelhaid Reidmuller, quit claim 1,000
FREEMAN ST, 994; William H. Wright and another to Manuel Perez and another..... 5,325
GRAND ST, 364, n s, 17.6x75.1; John S. Conger to Sidney S. Conger and another.
GRAND ST, 364, n s, 17.6x75.1; David S. Conger to Sidney S. Conger..... 1
GRAND ST, 364, n s, 17.6x75.1; William P. Conger to Sidney S. Conger..... 1
HAMILTON AV, w s, 583 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; William H. Lake to Urlando Marine..... 1
LOT 293, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Benjamin Cohen to Margaret P. Boyd..... 100
MONROE AV, w s, 275 ft s of Gray St, 25x100; Gertrude Lemien to Kate Schuning..... 1,800
MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer..... 1
MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 117th St, 27.7x100x irregular; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer..... 1
VALENTINE AV, 2,017, 16.8x97.4x16.8x97.7; Rowland W. Thomas to Winslow E. Buzby..... 4,288
VALENTINE AV, 2,017, 16.8x97.4x16.8x97.7; Winslow E. Buzby to the New York Building Loan Banking Company.. 4,300
WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x89.10x86.8x130.5; Simon Danzig and another to Michael Cowen.. 1
WALES AV, w s, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x111x59.11x78; Simon Danzig and another to Michael Cowen.. 1
WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 62 and 63, map Norwood; Joseph A. Welch to John J. Duffy..... 750
WEST BROADWAY, 454, w s, 25x75; Edward Mitchell to Eliza Mitchell..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x irregular; Samuel P. Schick to Henry Von Bergen..... 1
1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x84; Arthur Gorsch to Felix Levy..... 1
1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 40.6x88; Lilly R. Stern to Maria L. De Faria.. 1
1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 50.11x84ix irregular; Felix Levy and another to Leopold Jonas..... 100
5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x100; William J. Wilkie and another to Martin Metzger..... Exch.
11TH AV, 794, leasehold; S. L. H. Ward to James Denning..... 2,750
17TH ST, 437 West, 25x92; Robert J. Lawless and others to William P. Lawless..... 1
17TH ST, 437 West; Catherine Braham to Robert J. Lawless and others..... 1
18TH ST, 458 West, 25x92; William P. Lawless and others to R. J. Lawless, three-fourths part..... 1
18TH ST, 458 West; Catherine Braham to Robert J. Lawless and others..... 1
19TH ST, 461 West, 20x75, three-fourths part; Robert J. Lawless and others to Mary E. Lawless..... 1
19TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92, three-fourths part; Robert J. Lawless and others to Mary E. Lawless..... 1
19TH ST, 459 and 461 West; Catherine Braham to Robert J. Lawless and others.. 1
19TH ST, 231 West, 25x95; Russell L. Tarbox to Kate Williams and others.... 22,850
41ST ST, 552 West, 25x98.9; Robert L. Paragh to F. A. Tozer..... 1
41ST ST, 552 West, 25x98.9; Frank A. Tozer to Louisa A. Gould..... 1
51ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 35,000
51ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 35,000
58TH ST, 216 West, 25x100.5; William Haigh to James H. Hyde..... 1
71ST ST, 210 West, 20x100.5; James W. Whitney to Harriet A. Brady..... 100
85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Rosetta Wilson to Maria L. de Faria..... 1
87TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.8; Grahams Polley to Lillian G. Cavanagh..... 100
89TH ST, 50 West, 19.11x100.8x irregular; Harriet A. Hartnett to Jacob E. McMichael and another, exchange and..... 1
90TH ST, 149 West, 25x100.8; Jacob Jung and another to Arthur Cassot..... 1
108TH ST, s s, 150.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.8x100.11; Henry F. Miller to Alice L. Christie..... 1
112TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100.11; Nathaniel A. McBride to John Pistenco..... 28,500
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 124x 100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to John Acker..... 100
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; Frederick Brandt to A. W. Wallander..... Exch.
118TH ST, n s, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11; Annie E. Brady to James R. Brady..... 6,500
119TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.11; Charles Macdonald to Jennie L. Dale..... 1
123D ST, s s, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x 101; Rachel Mayers to Joel M. Marx.. 1
124TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x 100.11; Henry Boss, Jr., to Madeline Pierce..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 36 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x—x19.2x99.11; Maria L. De Faria to Leopold Goldhammer..... 1
136TH ST, 209 West, 17x99.11; Edwin W. De Leon to Jacqueline D. Keller..... 1
158TH ST, 618 East, 24x100; Konrad Kromer and another to Sophia Quintern..... 17,500
161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to Mary H. Aldrich..... 1
163D ST, s s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x112.6; J. Hull Browning to John C. Barr..... 100
167TH ST, s e corner of Fox St, 25.1x100; Margaret C. Stevens to Henry Boss, Jr... 14,250

Recorded Leases.

BONIS, Samuel, to Giuseppe Sabbattino; 147 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... $2,500
FEURING, Philip, to John Gerdes; 149 Grand St, 4½ years..... 1,800
JURGENS, Henry, to Michael Murray; 1 Duane St, 7 years..... $780, 900
KOENIG, Emile, to George M. Hollender; 3,469 3d Av, 5 years..... $504, 540
McCREADY, N. L., to the Art Lithographic Publishing Company; 141 and 143 5th Av, 5 years..... $3,200, 3,500
SCHAEFER, George, to Samuel O'Connor; 127 East 110th St, 3 years..... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 52,000
ADAMS, Emma, to John S. Dickerson and others, trustees, &c.; 114 Hudson St, 5 years..... 14,000
BAUER, John, Sr., and others to Emil Muser; n w corner 3d Av and 6th St, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 4,000
BRADY, James B., to John T. Brady; n s of 118th St, 334.6 e of Avenue A, installments..... 5,500
BRETTELL, Frank, to Wolfgang G. Triest, trustee; 58 East 11th St, 1 year.. 12,212
BUCKLEY, James J., and another to Joseph M. Leavitt; 754 and 756 8th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Rowland W. Thomas; 2,017 Valentine Av, installments..... 500
CAMPBELL, Catharine M., and William to Alfred B. Robinson; w s of Clinton Av, 248.4 ft n of Tremont Av, 1 year.. 225
CAREY, Arthur J., and others to Columban J. Kelly; Brook Av, e s, 208.6 ft n of 139th St, 1 year..... 300
CASSOT, Arthur, to Jacob Jung and another; 149 West 90th St, installments... 5,000
COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; w s of Wales Av, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 1,300
COWEN, Michael, to Joseph Stender; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 2,000
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year..... 5,050
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Wales Av, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 3,550
DEPPELER, John, to The East River Savings Institution; 346 West 52d St, 1 year. 12,000
DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Bennett J. King; n s of 105th St, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000
DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Ellen M. Beam; 20 West 35th St, 3 years..... 3,500
DREYER, Henry F., and Anna to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, new, w s, 30 ft n of 161st St, 1 year..... 18,000
FITTS, PRAY & HAMPSON COMPANY to Edward M. Harlam; n s of 72d St, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.. 25,000
GOLDHAMMER, Leopold and Ella, to Maria L. de Faria; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, ½ year..... 3,403
GROSSMANN, Adeline, to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Lot 46, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,500
HOWES, Albert D., and another to John H. Barry; n s of 120th St 100 ft w of 8th Av, 2 months..... 2,000
JONAS, Leopold, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s e corner of 1st Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 18,000
KINKAID, Thomas H. C., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n ¼ part of Lot 117, map of Unionport, installments..... 1,000
LAWLESS, Rob

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by a lady for two Swedish maids, whom she can highly recommend; one as chambermaid, the other as waitress, in a first-class private family, where four or five servants are kept; will be disengaged Nov. 2; wages, $20 a month. E. T. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; would do chamberwork and fine washing in a small family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 112 East 47th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private private family; best city references; two years in last place. A. Luças, 467 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 229 East 29th St., Donnolly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman to do up-stairs work and help with children; three years' city reference. K. M., Box 379, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; 8 years' reference from last employer. 662 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; private family or boarding house; reference. 374 Park Av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid; two years' reference. Frize, 360 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last employers. Smith's bell, 230 East 45th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable middle-aged Scotch cook; no objections to small washing; best reference; lady may be seen; no cards. 319 East 32d St., second flight.

COOK—WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By three young girls as cook, waitress, and chambermaid; together or separately; with best city references. H., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and laundress in small family; competent and reliable; best reference. Can be seen at 240 East 87th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best reference. E. D., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; by day, week, or month; city references. 515 West 43d St. second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; good bread and cake baker; city or country; good reference. 144 East 43d St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two sisters, Protestant, as cook and kitchenmaid, together. 126 Clinton Place, butcher's store.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference and can be seen at present employer's. 9 East 58th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; ten years' best city references. 320 East 59th St. Conlan.

COOK.—As cook in private family; best city reference. 166 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. Cook, Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Five years' reference from present employers. 65 West 50th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Man seeks employment at anything; can do heavy work; reference. Charles Diehl, 226 5th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—Seal garments altered, repaired, into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; would take work home; S. T. Taylor's system; no objection to country. Fanny, 257 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dress maker would like work in private families; first-class reference. Eagan, 324 East 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined, experienced North German nursery governess; takes entire charge of children from 3 to 9; elementary teaching; good sewer; excellent references. 126 East 85th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German as nursery governess and kindergartner; good sewer. M. Schultz, 121 East 106th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning hours; to children any age; refined young woman; teaches drawing, painting, advanced music, German, all English subjects. Miss Hagerdorn, Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, having her morning hours disengaged, as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman as housekeeper in a small family; best reference from present employer. 143 6th Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as working housekeeper in small family; good reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman as housekeeper in a small family; best reference and home; can be seen at 240 East 87th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best reference. E. D., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; by day, week, or month; city references. 515 West 43d St. second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; good bread and cake baker; city or country; good reference. 144 East 43d St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two sisters, Protestant, as cook and kitchenmaid, together. 126 Clinton Place, butcher's store.

COOK.—By a competent cook; has best city reference and can be seen at present employer's. 9 East 58th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; ten years' best city references. 320 East 59th St. Conlan.

COOK.—As cook in private family; best city reference. 166 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. Cook, Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Five years' reference from present employers. 65 West 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GERMAN AMERICAN BOY, EIGHTEEN years of age, wishes a position at anything. Pfeiffelmann, 237 East 102d St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, WISHES SITUATION IN wholesale house. W. B., Box 216, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, FORMERLY with Marcotte, would work at your residence, city or country, on general upholstery. Address, for ten days, UPHOLSTERER, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Bright girls wanted for kindergarten methods with young children, St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 211 East 42d St. Call, Thursday evening, between 7 and 8.

WANTED—French maid and seamstress; city reference required. Call at 328 West 58th St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Nurse for two children, five and seven years old; must have good city references. Call, until 11, at 104 East 79th St.

WANTED—A young woman as competent waitress and chambermaid. Apply, from 11 to 1, at 48 East 26th St.

WANTED—A first-class German or French cook; personal city references required. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 28 West 58th St.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter. Address The H. M. Co., Box 182 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal; to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer; best care of silver taken. Edmund, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Where secondman is kept or help given; can valet; has good city and other references; wages, $45; English. G. W., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; German; 35; sober, honest, reliable houseworker; best city reference from private family; $45. 884 3d Av., 1st floor, care Mrs. Carl.

BUTLER.—By first-class English butler; ten years' best city references; two years in last place. A. Luças, 467 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his business; personal city reference. Butler, 114 East 53d St., first flat.

BUTLER.—English; height six feet; competent and reliable; excellent references. Clay, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Speaks French, fluent English; trained in élite service and true French cooking; eighteen months' best city references. Binard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; steady, reliable; all round useful man; experienced, competent, temperate; not afraid of work; good gardener; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; moderate wages; best references; city or country. T., 424 West St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' city reference; employer can be seen. Coachman, care Hudson, 231 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Age 40; careful driver; temperate, trustworthy; thirteen years' reference from private family. 15 West 48th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, who has ten years' reference from present employer. 610 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By gardener; florist; single; thoroughly understands management of well-kept place. Florist, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By strong single man as useful man; understands steam furnaces, pumps, machinery, brasses, and sidewalk; highest recommendations. Trustworthy, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—English; trained; good traveler; manicure, massage; excellent references. Hewitt, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A GERMAN AMERICAN BOY, EIGHTEEN years of age, wishes a position at anything. Pfeiffelmann, 237 East 102d St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, WISHES SITUATION IN wholesale house. W. B., Box 216, Times Office.

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WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman as housekeeper in a small family; best reference from present employer. 143 6th Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as working housekeeper in small family; good reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By refined woman to attend lady or growing children, or maid and seamstress in quiet family; willing to assist with other duties; first-class reference; city or country. A. M., 37 Sutton Place.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; good references. 147 West 51st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or COMPANION.—Can travel; willing to make herself useful; willing, trustworthy; best city reference. M. M., 212 West 39th St.

MAID or NURSE.—As maid or nurse by French maid. Apply Wednesday at 11 East 20th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands doing up shirts, collars, and cuffs; best reference; wages, $25. I. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by day or week. 735 2d Av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her for three and a half years, to care for grown child in first-class family; capable of teaching elementary branches; highly recommend her. Call, from 10 to 3, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE, &c.—By nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; all bottle foods; assist with other duties; city or country; best references. Call Wednesday at 125 East 50th St.

NURSE.—By competent English nurse or maid to growing children; neat sewer; excellent city reference. M., care Miss Molloy, 100 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By elderly English Protestant as infant's nurse; experienced in bottle feeding; competent to take charge from birth; years' city reference. J. G., 203 East 48th St.

MOTHERLY NURSE.—To lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; eleven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—As parlormaid; English Protestant; excellent references. J. S., 530 6th Av.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid. 255 West 68th St.; White's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class seamstress; willing to assist with other work; good recommendation. 235 East 88th St.; Reilly's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German maid as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly; best reference. T. Beutler, 1,125 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. 229 East 80th St.; Donnelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; understands carving, salads, and wine; best reference; wages, $20 to $25. D. M. K., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By young girl as waitress and parlormaid in private family; personal reference. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city references. 165 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—A respectable girl as first-class waitress. Call at present employer's, 47 West 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate; moderate salary. P. S., 686 4th Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler, with footman and parlormaid, ten years' character; English; age 32; height, 5 feet 8 inches. F. P., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s28-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

o12-1aw6wW

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newbold St. John Alexander, May St. John Von Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Sallie French, and M. Jennette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick R. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s28-1aw6wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Executors. MILLER, BECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.

New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CARMINE J. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

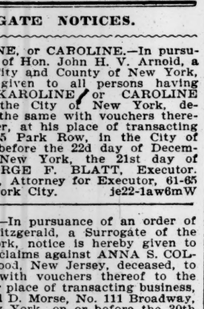
Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

303 W. 111th St.
Cent. line.



111th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o24-2aw3wM&W&n16

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CARMINE J. MACY, plaintiff, against HENRY H. YOOST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block 1846, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 18th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

303 W. 111th St.
Cent. line.

111th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which said property is to be sold is $20,819.44, with interest thereon from October 14th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.01, with interest thereon, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges for taxes, assessments, and water rents is $1,125. EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York. o24-2aw3wM&W&n15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of

CAR BUILDERS IN TROUBLE

Receivers Appointed for the John Stephenson Company.

WANT VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION

Concern Cannot Meet Obligations Falling Due—Assets $1,175,776 and Liabilities About $800,000.

The John Stephenson Company, Limited, car builder, whose headquarters are at 47 East Twenty-seventh Street, is in financial difficulties, and Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Albert A. Wilcox of Paterson, N. J., and Louis Stern of this city temporary receivers in proceedings brought by Sullivan & Cromwell on behalf of the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $100,000, and an order to show cause for the dissolution was set down for Dec. 6, before James M. Varnum, referee.

The application was made by Charles H. Davis, the President; Leander M. Delamater, Secretary and Treasurer; A. L. Phillips and B. P. Flint, Directors. Their petition stated that the pay rolls amounted to $4,000 a week; that there are now due and unpaid claims for materials and supplies amounting to $125,000; there are also maturing from day to day bills payable; and there are outstanding demand loans of the company which cannot be met as they fall due; the credit of the company is impaired to such an extent that it has become impossible to obtain a renewal or extension of bills falling due within a few days, amounting to $30,000. The company will be unable to continue its business and meet its pay rolls as they have matured or will mature, and the company is insolvent. It was the opinion of the Directors that it is for the best interest of the stockholders that the company be dissolved and receivers appointed, and unless the business can be continued and its contracts completed, its plant utilized and kept as a going concern, a large part of the value of the assets will be destroyed or greatly injured.

L. M. Delamater, the Treasurer, stated that the company has large obligations falling due in the next four months, aggregating over $200,000, which it is unable to meet. The company is engaged in carrying out a number of important and valuable contracts, from which, if they can be completed, considerable profit can be realized, which will be of benefit to the creditors of the company.

The assets of the company amount to $1,175,776, the principal items of which are: Cash in banks, $19,670; cars delivered and finished, $30,738; car frames up, $48,650; cars in progress, ordered, $100,335; real estate at Larchmont, $49,521; real estate in this city, $293,000; site of new plant at Bayway, N. J., $80,000; new plant, $276,445; new plant, other items, $87,383; machinery and tools, $8,951; merchandise, $152,343. The New York property is at 429 and 431 East Twenty-fifth Street, mortgaged for $10,000; 428 to 432 East Twenty-sixth Street, mortgaged for $14,000; 316 and 318 East Twenty-sixth Street, mortgaged for $15,000, and on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, value, $250,000; mortgaged for $170,000. The Larchmont property is mortgaged for $25,000 and the Bayway property is mortgaged for $10,000; total mortgages, $254,000. The liabilities are not totalled in the papers filed in court, but they appear to be $788,782, as follows: mortgages, $250,000; notes maturing from now until March 13 next, $260,000; accounts payable, $45,867; time bills payable, $71,207; obligations for goods ordered but not delivered, $17,547; bills charged to new works at Bayway, $27,957; obligations due on construction account at Bayway, $116,204.

The business was established many years ago by John Stephenson, who died on July 31, 1883, aged eighty-four years. He had not, however, been in active management for some years prior to his death. The present company was incorporated, Bradstreet's reports state, under New York laws in 1875, with a capital stock of $300,000, which was reduced to $150,000. The company has always done a large business, principally in street line cars. Some years ago the company purchased some property at Larchmont, with the view of constructing new works there, but it was afterward decided to locate at Bayway, near Elizabeth, N. J., where 117 acres were purchased and a large factory was erected, which has just been completed. A large amount was invested in the new factory, and a considerable amount was borrowed for that purpose. The company expected to pay off the loans by the sale of the New York real estate, but was unable to dispose of the latter as expected. The principal stockholders in the company are H. C. Valentine, $80,000; C. H. Davis, $23,000; J. A. Tackaberry, $14,900; L. M. Delamater, $13,400; Noah C. Rogers, $3,200, and D. S. Egleston, $2,800.

SOLDIER GUILTY OF FORGERY.

Scully Asked to be Sentenced, but Judge Will Look Up His Record.

Alexander Scully, a deserter from the Third United States Cavalry, while it was in camp at Montauk Point, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and was remanded to the Tombs for sentence by Judge Fitzgerald. Scully accompanied his troop to Santiago, under the command of Capt. Mackey. Upon arriving at Camp Wikoff he took his own horse and started for this city. When he arrived here he sold the horse and then went to the Fifth National Bank where he secured a number of checks, which he said were for Capt. Mackey. Soon after, Scully appeared at the bank with a check to which he had forged his Captain's name for $75. Upon presenting it the officials became suspicious and notified Capt. Mackey, who immediately sent word to the bank that the check was a forgery. Scully was then placed under arrest.

When arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, the accused stated that he had been twenty years in the United States Army and had served four years as Sergeant-Major on the staff of Gen. Shafter. He was told that he would be given the opportunity to send for proofs of his record, but he answered that he had no wish to give his friend further pain and annoyance, and requested the Judge to sentence him at once.

"I can give you anything from a month to ten years," said Judge Fitzgerald.

Scully replied to the effect that he would rather be sent away at once than be a source of further trouble to his friends. He was remanded for sentence pending an examination into his record.

COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS.

New York and New Jersey Bridge Company Has a Hearing.

The second public hearing by the Commerce Commission of the State of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn presided. Gen. James S. Clarkson, President of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, was the first witness called, but instead of speaking for himself he introduced James McNaught, general counsel for the company. Mr. McNaught said, among other things:

"The plan proposed by the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company of building its elevated structure on the marginal wharf or place west of West Street also involves throwing spur tracks to the eastward so as to connect with all the warehouses and stores which are or may be constructed at any time along said front. This system would save wholesale merchants and warehousemen millions of dollars annually in drayage and other incidental expenses. It would greatly increase the value of all the property fronting on the east side of West Street and all property adjacent to the freight railway system available for warehouses and other commercial purposes.

"It will enable this city and all the railroads now terminating in New Jersey or in this city, to handle not only export and import traffic, but all of the city's local business at the minimum of cost, and at the same time give such traffic the speediest dispatch possible. It will contribute more toward enabling this city to hold its present percentage of the commerce of this country and regain its lost percentage than any one of the other factors contributed to the diversion of traffic, to wit, differentials, high port charges, lack of sufficient depth of water in the channel to the sea, and adequate improvements in the Erie Canal."

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

METROPOLITAN CLUB ROBBERY.

Valuable Jewels Belonging to Edward K. Jones and J. P. Scott Are Missing from the Club's Safe.

One of the strangest of recent jewel robberies has come to light at the Metropolitan Club. Several thousand dollars' worth of valuables belonging to members were taken from the club's safe in the office of Superintendent Callaghan, and no clue to the thieves has yet been found. The chief loser is Edward K. Jones, who has an office at 45 Cedar Street. Mr. Jones makes his home at the club, and who has offered a reward of $1,000 "and no questions asked" for the return of his property. The other loser is James P. Scott of Philadelphia, who left a diamond bracelet of great value in charge of the club. Both men went to Europe about two months ago and returned to find their gems missing.

Mr. Scott discovered his loss first, when he returned to New York a few weeks ago. The safe had been opened and the bracelet removed from a little case in which he had left it, and which was in the same pigeon hole in which it had been placed originally. A week ago Sunday Mr. Jones, who had returned from abroad, called for the box of valuables which he had consigned to the club's care, and the receptacle was produced. It is an old-fashioned box, with wooden frame and leather covering, and the lid is fastened on by means of screws. Mr. Jones unlocked the box, using its sole key, which he had taken with him, and found it almost stripped of its contents. The screws had been taken out and the lid removed. The thief had taken his booty, valued at about $3,000, and then put the box together again, so that it looked at a first glance as if it had never been molested.

Mr. Jones advertised the reward referred to, and also notified the House Committee of the club that he expected them to find his property or reimburse him. They have set private detectives to work on the case, and pawnshops in this city are being searched.

The thief or thieves evidently had no trouble in opening the safe. The cashier, bookkeeper, and two other clerks work in the room in which it stands. No one has been arrested yet, and none of the employes of the club is permitted by the House Committee to discuss the matter.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Hallen, Who Had Broadway Offices, Arrested for $20,000 Swindle.

James D. Hallen, who formerly had law offices at 96 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant Cuff at Addison, a small place near Elmira, on a warrant for forgery. The complainant is a Mrs. Colwell.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said that in the Fall of 1896 Mrs. Colwell intrusted Hallen with $20,000 to invest in bonds and mortgages. It is alleged that Hallen took the money and gave Mrs. Colwell a mortgage to which the name of Henry E. Jones was forged. The forgery was discovered by Jones's lawyer, Charles May, when the mortgage was placed on record. Mr. Jones was in Europe at the time. Hallen disappeared. Two weeks ago Capt. McClusky learned that he was on his brother's farm at Addison.

SCORCHED IN PARIS FASHION.

"Johnny St. Parr" Dragged from Motor Cycle in Fifth Avenue.

Bicycle Policeman McClelland, while at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, Monday afternoon, saw a strange-looking bicycle going up the avenue at a tremendous rate of speed. It passed him like the wind. McClelland shouted to the rider to stop, but he paid no heed. McClelland made after the man, but the motor cycle, which was propelled by gas, led the chase to Thirty-sixth street, where the policeman had to fairly drag the rider from the contrivance. The man could not speak a word of English, and kept saying "Je ne sais pas," to the infinite disgust of the policeman and the intense delight of a crowd which had gathered about the pair.

The policeman took the man to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The Sergeant asked him his name and he said, "Je ne sais pas." He was registered as "Johnny St. Parr." Through the interpreter yesterday morning in the West Side Police Court the man told Magistrate Deuel that his name was Henry Fourisier, and that he was staying at the Hotel Martin, in University Place. He said that he had been in the country only six days, and that he did not understand the laws. He promised never to ride faster than the law allowed again. He said he had brought his motor cycle from Paris, where people could ride as fast as they desired.

ARRESTED WHILE SHOPPING.

Woman Stopped by Policeman in Brooklyn Street in Daylight.

Policeman William Thompson of the Hamilton Avenue Station was arraigned yesterday before Police Commissioner Abell in Brooklyn, charged with having arrested a respectable woman on the street. The complainant was Mrs. Anna Webb of 173 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, whose husband is the New York agent of a Philadelphia cracker firm. On Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock in the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Webb were out shopping. Mr. Webb stepped into a drug store to make a purchase, while his wife walked down the street at a slow pace, so that he might overtake her. Thompson came up to her and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

Mrs. Webb said she was waiting for her husband, and Thompson retorted:

"The — you are. I know you."

He then placed her under arrest. At that moment Mr. Webb appeared and demanded to know what Thompson meant by arresting his wife.

"Your wife!" sneered Thompson. "I'll bet you $25 she ain't your wife."

It took the testimony of the druggist and the information that the Webbs lived next door to Sergt. O'Connell of his precinct to induce the policeman to set Mrs. Webb at liberty.

Thompson's defense was that it was all a case of mistaken identity. Commissioner Abell referred the case to the full Police Board.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE.

The Executive Committee Holds a Social Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the American Purity Alliance held a social meeting yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building. Aaron M. Powell, President, and Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, Corresponding Secretary, gave accounts of the London Congress of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, and of the present outlook of the purity movement in Europe and America. The countries represented in the congress were France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, India, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Scotland, Wales and America.

Mr. Powell said he was at the first meeting of the Federation when it was organized, twenty-five years ago, in Geneva, Switzerland. At this time every canton of that country had a government regulation of vice, and at the last meeting it was shown that in all of them but one this system had been abolished.

He spoke of the National Vigilance Association, which held its annual meeting in connection with the Federation congress. In speaking of the moral standard of this city he said: "The present wide-open way in which New York City is run under the Tammany régime, which is enough to make angels weep, offers one of the very greatest fields for work to increase morality. Great care should be taken to try to guide public opinion for the repression and lessening of vice, but under no circumstances should it be licensed or legalized."

The New York in Shape Again.

The cruiser New York, which has been in the navy yard for several weeks being thoroughly overhauled and put in shape, will leave the yard to-day and anchor off Tompkinsville, Commodore John Philip, who used to command the Texas, now flies his flag on the New York. The future movements of the vessel are not known yet, but she will probably be used as the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron for some time.

That whistling noise which often precedes membranous croup is a terror to anxious mothers. Immediate treatment with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will bring the breathing right.—Adv.

Of course, if you're going to cuddle up in the corner of some car going to and from your office and then never leave your office long enough to thaw out, why two overcoats won't be too warm.

But if you walk to business, walk during the day, are active and not sluggish, it's a medium weight overcoat you should have—it is the most sensible overcoat ever made.

Plain coverts, dark greys and blacks; herring-bone coverts, dark greys and blacks, some silk-lined, some worsted lined, some velvet collared; $15 to $40.

Our shoes, hats and furnishings are described at length in The Works of Rogers, Peet & Co. If you want them, write.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE EPISCOPAL PASTORAL

Read at the Closing Exercises of the Triennial Convention in Washington.

APPEAL MADE FOR MORE ZEAL

The Church, It Says, Needs the Stirring Up of the Wills of the Faithful—What the Convention Has Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—After a session of three weeks, the Episcopal Triennial Convention of 1898 came to an end to-night. The work accomplished included a complete revision of the constitution, with many important amendments; also the adoption of a number of amendments, most of them of a minor character, to the canons. The new constitution will have to be ratified by the next succeeding convention, three years hence, before it becomes operative.

A matter which has received the earnest attention of the council has been the question of church unity, upon which an amendment to the constitution was adopted. A readjustment has been made of the boundary lines of the missionary districts in the Western and Northwestern parts in the United States. A new diocese in Indiana has been created, six missionary Bishops elected, one for the church in Brazil and the extension of the church work in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines has been discussed.

The failure of the new proposed canon on marriage and divorce caused considerable surprise, but this has been left to a committee of thirteen members to prepare a report to be made public nine months before the next convention.

To-night both houses sitting in joint session brought the convention to a close with devotional exercise and the reading of the pastoral letter. The service was a most impressive one, the Bishops appearing in their full robes of office. The Rev. Morgan Dix of New York read the opening service, Bishop Gailor the pastoral, Bishop Doane made the closing prayer, and Bishop Whipple pronounced the benediction.

The pastoral recounts briefly the work done by the council. It asks that next Whitsunday, the seventh semi-centennial anniversary of the Book of Common Prayer be observed in the churches and hails "with satisfaction the wonderful harmony with which this general convention by the adoption of an amendment to our constitution has, without weakening the use or lowering the value of the prayer book, opened the way toward training congregations of Christians unused to our liturgical forms, to accustom themselves by processes of education to approach and desire them."

"We are glad," it continues, "while insisting upon the importance of keeping the public school system of education free from political intrigue or denominational intrusion, to urge all the more that it must be complemented and consecrated by the more careful and definite training in religious truth in the family and in the Sunday schools, in church schools and colleges, and in the careful teachings of the clergy of the church."

The earnest and effective work of the various organizations of the church is recognized, and attention is called to the fact that the list of communicants has grown 10 per cent. in the last three years, and that the contributions during that time exceeded those of the like preceding period by $1,150,104.

"While this record is encouraging on the one hand," the pastoral says, "yet it leaves us impressed, almost, we may say, oppressed, with the sense of duties left undone, and of opened doors into which we have not entered. We dare not face the future without a recognition of the fact that this Church needs the stirring up of the wills of the faithful to the plenteous bringing forth of the fruit of good works, of the giving of their substance and themselves to further the Master's work.

"If the fact that Christ is the Captain of the missionary hosts were infused into the belief of Christendom, Christendom would revolutionize its Christianity. For our own Church, it would mean less luxury, less extravagance of expenditure on self, less social ambition, less pride of wealth, less self indulgence of every kind. It would mean more prayer, more unselfishness and self-denial, more sympathy with the poor, the ignorant, the vicious, the outcast, the heathen; more catholicity of evangelism, and less ecclesiastical self sufficiency; more of the power of the Holy Ghost, and, therefore, the transformation of apathy into the spirit of conquest."

The nomination by the House of Bishops of the Rev. George Calvin Hall, Archdeacon, of Wilmington, Del., for Missionary Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, came before the deputies at the business session to-day, and was duly confirmed. The highest testimonials were paid to the character of Dr. Hall, but, in the opinion of the deputies, his age, fifty-two years, is a bar to the successful conduct of active work in the new field and to a ready acquisition of the Japanese language.

The question on which there has been some difference between the two houses, was finally agreed upon. An essential feature is that which provides for courts of appeal for the review of the determinations of courts of review on questions of doctrine, faith, or worship.

The deputies concluded their consideration of resolutions on the calendar.

A resolution proposed by the Rev. William Prall, of Michigan, was adopted directing, with the concurrence of the bishops, the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the question of the validity of the orders of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and whether the reconfirmation of the members of that faith, when they come into the Protestant Episcopal Church, is necessary and desirable. Mr. Prall explained there was a practical reason and necessity for adopting the resolution, as in his State there was a case in which the question raised had come to the front.

A resolution by the Rev. Mr. Stuck, of Dallas, proposing a memorial chapel at Jamestown, Va., where the first Episcopal church in this country was located, was adopted after being modified by giving the approbation of the Council to the idea, with a view to the future erection of the chapel.

The following were appointed members of the special committee which is to examine and report on resolutions pertaining to marriage and divorce, and prepare and print the same nine months before the meeting of the next general convention: The Rev. Drs. Hoffman, New York; Davenport, Tennessee; Mann of West Missouri; Fulton of Pennsylvania, Eccleston of Maryland, Lobdell of Western New York, and Messrs. F. A. Lewis of Pennsylvania, Stetson of New York, Miller of Georgia, Stanley of Washington, Lightner of Minnesota and Bradford of Delaware. The presiding officer, the Rev. Morgan Dix, is ex-officio chairman of the committee.

The resolutions of the Lambeth conference (London) and the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the appointment of two Bishops by the American Church as members of the proposed consultative body to consider questions of importance to the English and American churches, was made the subject of a report by the Rev. Dr. Lucius Waterman of New Hampshire from the committee having charge of the matter. The committee expressed the opinion that, in view of the fact that the Lambeth conference was a voluntary meeting of the representatives of the English Church and those in her own communion, it could not recommend any formal action on the invitation.

It led to considerable discussion, and urgent appeals were made by several of the delegates for the adoption of some expression of opinion indicating the appreciation of the American Church of the courteous action of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The opponents of any official recognition argued that to agree to the appointment of delegates to the proposed consultative body would be giving official sanction to something not having an official character in itself — recognizing something which no other organized body had done.

The committee was discharged from further consideration of the matter, and the whole subject laid on the table.

In the House of Bishops a committee was appointed whose duty it will be to consider the question of a memorial to Bishop Thomas J. Clagett, whose remains are now buried in Prince George County, Md. He was the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in this country, and if the committee deems fit his remains may be disinterred for permanent deposit in the new Episcopal cathedral.

The Bishops of Springfield, Central Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Ohio, and Louisiana were appointed members of the joint committee to consider the question of a permanent place of meeting.

In each house resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed their duties were adopted. A resolution of thanks to J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, who had presented to the Church valuable Prayer Books and gifts of rare manuscripts, was also adopted.

American Missionary Association.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25.—The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, representing the Congregational churches of the United States, began here this afternoon. At the opening exercises the address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Deawey, of this city. Reports were presented by the Treasurer and the Executive Committee. The session was closed with a concert of prayer, led by the Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, of New York. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Gordon.

PURSE SAFE IN WATER PAIL.

Solomon's Money Did Not Burn with His Store.

On the first floor of the six-story tenement at 168 Clinton Street, Hyman Solomon keeps a confectionery store. He lived alone in the rear. Policeman Rohrbach passed the store at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He saw a tongue of flame shooting out of the window of Solomon's store. The fire was seen also by a watchman, who aided Rohrbach in forcing an entrance to the store.

When the policeman got the door open Solomon crawled out between his legs. He was clad only in a night shirt, and was crying: "Mein gelt! mein gelt!" He could not tell how the fire started, he said, but he declared that his trousers, containing a purse with $40, were being consumed.

Meanwhile, the watchman turned in an alarm. Great excitement prevailed among the tenants of the house. Joseph Wolf, who lived on the third floor, carried out his grandmother, eighty-three years old, wrapped in a blanket. Children were handed across the air shaft into the adjoining tenement. All got out in safety. The fire gutted Solomon's store, doing damage estimated at $600.

After the flames were extinguished, Solomon's pocketbook was found safe in a pail of water in the rear of the house.

MR. STAYTON'S RESIGNATION.

No Trouble in the Brooklyn Naval Militia, It Is Said.

The resignation of William H. Stayton as commander of the Brooklyn Battalion of the Naval Militia has excited much comment. There has been talk that Mr. Stayton's resignation was caused by the treatment accorded the battalion in the war. This, however, was denied yesterday by John A. L. Campbell, Mr. Stayton's law partner.

Mr. Campbell declared that Mr. Stayton had resigned because he could not continue at the head of the naval militia and give his business proper attention. He said that there had been no friction between Mr. Stayton and the Government authorities. Mr. Stayton is at present in Washington.

Widow and Children in Want.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 for the support of a family consisting of a widow and three young children. The mother is consumptive and so unable to do more than her own housework. The woman bears an excellent character, and has long been known to the society. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Fancy Goods.

Sale of

Silver Mounted Novelties,

Shoe Horn, Curling Iron, Nail File, Button Hook, Letter Opener, Eraser, Paper Knife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush, Cuticle and Corn Knife,

Each Article, 50c. each.
" " 65c. "
" " 75c. "
" " $1.00 "

—much below regular prices.—

Also,

Cold Cream Jars,
65 cts.,
formerly 95c.

Gate Top Purses,
$4.65,
value $6.00.

Cigar Jars,
$3.95,
value $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY.

The New Building at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West Dedicated.

The handsome new building of the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Universalist,) Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of an assemblage that filled it. After an organ prelude and hymn, the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. J. Kimball Mason. Choir and people rendered the Twenty-fourth Psalm, and then George H. Carey, Chairman of the Building Committee, delivered the building to William J. Tingue, President of the Board of Trustees, who, in receiving it, pronounced the building the perfect ideal of a Christian church.

The Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams performed the office of dedication; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Leonard, Dean of Tufts Divinity School, offered the prayer of dedication; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe read the lesson from the Scriptures, and the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, preached a sermon, taking his text from Revelations: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." The services were concluded with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Dean Emeritus of Tufts Divinity School.

Dr. Sawyer, who is ninety-five years old, pronounced the benediction in a clear and distinct voice. He stood in the chancel after the services, surrounded by a throng of persons eager to make his acquaintance or to recall themselves to his memory. One old man, who had not seen Dr. Sawyer in more than half a century, was most anxious to meet him once more. The venerable minister, whose well-preserved figure gives evidence of uncommon strength that enables him to bear so easily the weight of nearly a hundred years, received and had a cheerful word and cordial grasp of the hand for all who had gathered about him. He showed no symptoms of fatigue. Dr. Sawyer preached in Orchard Street, this city, sixty-five years ago, and until within a year or two displayed an activity that was the envy of men more than a score of years his junior.

The dedication services were attended by many clergymen, including the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El and the Rev. Dr. James O. Wilson of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church. Of Universalist clergymen there were present the Rev. J. S. Shigley of Philadelphia, who is ninety-three years old; the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. J. Clarence Lee, President of St. Lawrence University; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Atwood, Dean of Canton Theological School; Prof. Lewis B. Fisher, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Dodge, and the Rev. Messrs. E. G. Mason, James D. Corby, W. R. Dickerman, E. M. Grant, V. E. Tomlinson, J. M. Payson, J. N. Emery, A. B. Curtis, Arnold S. Yantis, A. E. Wright, and Lewis E. Pease.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST.

P. H. Butler Adjudged in Contempt for Refusal to Testify.

Prescott Hall Butler, who drew up the fourth codicil to the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, was adjudged in contempt of court by Judge Lacombe of the United States District Court, yesterday, for refusing to answer questions as to the contents and nature of the codicil. Mr. Butler was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Joseph H. Choate, on whose advice he had refused to answer.

Judge Lacombe, on Saturday, decided, on appeal of contestants' counsel, that Mr. Butler should reveal the contents of this codicil, as it was not a confidential communication after it had been duly attested and made public. Yesterday another vain effort was made by Roger Sherman of the counsel for the contestants to obtain from Mr. Butler testimony as to the contents of the codicil.

SURPRISED BRIDE AT WEDDING.

Bridegroom Then Confessed that He Had Been Married Before.

George Bonner of Jersey City and Clara Maxwell of Coxsackie, N. Y., were married on Monday night by Justice Hanna of Jersey City. Miss Maxwell gave her age as twenty years. Mr. Bonner said he was twenty-one years old. He surprised the bride, apparently, by telling the Justice that he had been married before. After the Justice had finished his catechism, Miss Maxwell asked Mr. Bonner who his first wife was. He said she was Miss Nellie Warner of Nyack. They were married at that place in 1895, and the first Mrs. Bonner died within a year of the wedding. This satisfied Miss Maxwell, and the ceremony took place.

Mrs. Bonner told Justice Hanna that she ran away from home three years ago to earn her own living, and had been employed as a saleswoman in a New York store. She said that she and her husband were going at once to Coxsackie to inform her parents of her marriage.

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What will you pay for your Autumn Business Suit? No matter, though—what you want is here, and whether it be high or low in price, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it is proper in every way, $14 to $32.

It's the fit of our Top Coats wherein lies the charm—of course, the fabrics, cut and make are right, $15 to $30.

Men's Underwear, $1 per garment and up. Bath Robes, Imported and Domestic, $3.75 and up. Our 50c. Neckwear is unequaled elsewhere. Every pair of our $1 Gloves is guaranteed. Mackintoshes, $8 to $40. Our $3 Derby looks like $5. Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Merchant Tailoring Department.

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Just received a special lot of Ladies' Black Cheviot

JACKETS,

Made with high storm collars, silk lined, newest design, all sizes, Tailor-made.

These garments are fully worth $10.00. While they last we will offer them at

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Dress Goods.

English Brocade Crepes. Colors are the new marine blue, castor and wood brown, aluminum grey, russe green, crimson and plum,
75 cents per yard;
Value $1.50.

English Melton Cloth, for tailor-made dresses, — 56 inches wide,
$1.25 per yard;
Usual price $2.00.

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Twenty-third Street.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS. Tapestry Carpet 55 cts. a yd.

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"The Reveries of a Bachelor."

The charm of retrospective thought is largely dependent upon physical comfort. Pleasant reminiscences are scarcely compatible with bodily unrest. Have you a really comfortable couch in your "Sanctum Sanctorum," Mr. Bachelor? If not, we would like to have you stretch yourself at full length on one of our upholstered couches, suitable for either library or bedroom. Even those at $15.00 are the acme of comfort.

If you prefer a luxurious and ease-imparting arm-chair, we have a large variety, and can fit both back and pocketbook, as you

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Made of Alaska Seal, Broadtail Persian, Eastern Mink, & Persian Lamb, (Leipsig Dye).

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In Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Lynx & Fox.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Kneisel Quartet. 7th Season in New York. *Five Evening Concerts,* Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 24, March 7, April 4. *Three Chamber Music Matinees,* Nov. 29, Feb. 28, March 28. Subscription sale NOW open at EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-night, at 8:15. Rosenthal. Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30. Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30. Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office. Henry Wolfsohn, Manager. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 8:15. GRAND INTRODUCTORY CONCERT THE NEW YORK ORCHESTRA EMIL PAUR, Condr. 100 Performers. Parquet, $1.50; Dress Circle, $1.00; Balcony, 50c. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M. EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR. MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. FOOD SHOW

WALLACK'S. Last 4 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée. THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER. JULIA ARTHUR in "A LADY OF QUALITY." Monday, Oct. 31. Seats ready Thurs.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY. Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees To-day and Sat., 2:15. Prof. Mat. Tom'w Xtra Elec. Day Mat. "Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SPORTING LIFE. 5th Week. Mat. To-day. 20 Horses. 200 People. Prices, 25-50-75-1.00.

BIJOU. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. to-day & Sat. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday. INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS—Herald. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. VIOLA ALLEN. THE CHRISTIAN. Extra Mat. Election Day.

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14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS. Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

HARLEM Opera House. THE BOSTONIANS. To-night, Fri., Sat. Mat. & Night, "The Serenade." Thurs., "Robin Hood."

MURRAY HILL. Matinee every day, 25c. THEA. EVENINGS, 25 and 50c. This week—"JIM THE PENMAN."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. Lower floor 50c. Cumberland '61. Matinée Bal., 25c.

COLUMBUS. Col. Theat. Stock Co. Mat. to-day. Fanchon the Cricket.

Daly's. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man From Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening. "High Society," encores nightly. Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées to-day & Sat. at 2. *SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. .....LAST WEEK.....Anthony Hope's romance, The Adventure of Lady Ursula. At 8:30. Matinée THURSDAY and Saturday, 2. NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY, A COLONIAL GIRL.

Keith's. Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. First and Second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c. Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved. BERT COOTE and JULIE KINGSLEY. CLORLADY; ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK. Metweef Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

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AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH. BY AMERICANS. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (In English.)

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Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matin